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Supreme Court, U.S.

FILED

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No. 96-7171

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1996

RANDY G. SPENCER,

Petitioner,

v.

MICHAEL L. KEMNA and
JEREMIAH W. (JAY) NIXON,

Respondents.

On Writ Of Certiorari To The
United States Court Of Appeals
For The Eighth Circuit

JOINT APPENDIX

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Petition For Writ Of Certiorari Filed December 18, 1996
Certiorari Granted April 14, 1997

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RELEVANT DOCKET ENTRIES

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July 14, 1993	Petitioner's Motion for Final Disposition
July 15, 1993	Order Directing Petitioner to File Reply to Respondents' Response to Show Cause
July 22, 1993	Letter from Petitioner to District Court Explaining that his Motion for Final Disposition Contained his Reply
July 26, 1993	Petitioner's Supplement to Motion for Final Disposition
August 13, 1993	Petitioner's Notice of Change of Address, Reflecting Re-Release on Parole
February 3, 1994	Order Taking Under Advisement Petitioner's Motion for Final Disposition
August 23, 1995	Order Dismissing Case as Moot
September 5, 1995	Notice of Appeal
October 5, 1995	District Court's Order Denying Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis and for Certificate of Probable Cause
October 24, 1995	Application for Certificate of Probable Cause from United States Court of Appeals
November 16, 1995	Order of Court of Appeals Granting Certificate of Probable Cause and Appointing Counsel
November 16, 1995	Briefing Schedule

December 1, 1995	Entry of Appearance of Counsel for Petitioner
December 11, 1995	Petitioners' Designation of the Record
January 11, 1996	Petitioner's Motion for Enlargement of Time to File Brief
January 11, 1996	Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Enlargement of Time to File Brief
January 30, 1996	Receipt of Record by Court of Appeals from District Court
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March 18, 1996	Petitioner's Motion for Extension of Time to File Reply Brief
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March 27, 1996	Reply Brief of Petitioner-Appellee
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April 30, 1996	Respondents' First Citation Pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 28(j)
May 3, 1996	Respondents' Second Citation Pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 28(j)
May 17, 1996	Oral Argument
August 2, 1996	Opinion of Court of Appeals

August 13, 1996 Petitioner's Motion for Extension of Time to File Petition for Rehearing En Banc

August 13, 1996 Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Extension of Time to File Petition for Rehearing En Banc

August 28, 1996 Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing with Suggestions for Rehearing En Banc

September 19, 1996 Order of Court of Appeals Denying Petitioner's Motion for Extension of Time to File Petition for Rehearing En Banc

December 18, 1996 Petition for Writ of Certiorari

April 14, 1997 This Court's Order Granting Writ of Certiorari

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

PERSONS IN STATE CUSTODY APPLICATION FOR
HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. SECTION 2254

(Filed Apr. 1, 1993)

Name: Randy G. Spencer

Prison Number: #176948

Place of Confinement: W.M.C.C., R.R. 5., Box 1-E, Cam-
eron, Mo. (illegible)

United States District Court Western District of Missouri

Case No: _____ (to be supplied by Clerk of the U. S.
District Court)

Randy G. Spencer PETITIONER
(Your Full Name)

v.

Mike Kemna, Supt., W.M.C.C. RESPONDENT
(Name of Warden, Superintendent, Jailer, or authorized
person having custody of petitioner.)

and

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF Missouri

ADDITIONAL RESPONDENT.

(If petitioner is attacking a judgment which imposed
a sentence to be served in the *future*, petitioner must fill
in the name of the state where the judgment was entered.
If petitioner has a sentence to be served in the *future*
under a federal judgment which he wishes to attack,

petitioner should file a motion under 28 U.S.C. Section 2255, in the federal court which entered the judgment.)

Instructions - Read Carefully

- (1) This petition must be legibly handwritten or typewritten, and signed by the petitioner under penalty of perjury. Any false statement of a material fact may serve as a basis for prosecution and conviction for perjury. All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form.
- (2) Additional pages are not permitted except with respect to the *facts* which you rely upon to support your grounds for relief. No citation of authorities need be furnished. If briefs or arguments are submitted, they should be submitted in the form of a separate memorandum.
- (3) Upon receipt of a fee of \$5 your petition will be filed if it is in proper order.
- (4) If you do not have the necessary filing fee you may request permission to proceed in forma pauperis, in which event you must execute the declaration on the last page, setting forth information establishing your inability to prepay the fees and costs or give security therefor. If you wish to proceed in forma pauperis, you must have an authorized officer at the penal institution complete the certificate as to the amount of money and securities on deposit to your credit in any account in the institution.
- (5) Only judgments entered by one court may be challenged in a single petition. If you seek to challenge judgments entered by different courts either in the same state or in different states, you must file separate petitions as to each court.

- (6) Your attention is directed to the fact that you must include all grounds for relief and all facts supporting such grounds for relief in the petition you file seeking relief from any judgment of conviction.
- (7) When the petition is fully completed, the original and two copies must be mailed to the Clerk of the United States District Court whose address is Office of the Clerk United States District Court, 811 Grand Ave., Kansas City Mo.
- (8) Petitions which do not conform to these instructions will be returned with notation as to the deficiency.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

PETITION

1. Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack: Missouri Dept. of Prob. & Parole, Jefferson City, Missouri
2. Date of judgment of conviction: September 24, 1992, parole revoked
3. Length of sentence: the remainder of my current sentence
4. Nature of offense involved (all counts): Violation of State Laws, Use of Drugs and Possession [sic] of a deadly weapon
5. What was your plea? (Check one)
 - (a) Not Guilty XXXXX
 - (b) Guilty _____
 - (c) Nolo Contendere _____

If you entered a guilty plea to one count or indictment, and a not guilty plea to another count or indictment, give details:

6. Kind of trial: (Check One) (a) Jury _____ (b) Judge only Parole Bd.

7. Did you testify at the trial? Yes [XX] No []

8. Did you appeal from the judgment of conviction? Yes [XX] No []

9. If you did appeal, answer the following:

(a) Name of court: Circuit Court of Dekalb, Co, Mo.

(b) Result: Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus denied

(c) Date of result: January 28, 1993

10. Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of conviction and sentence, have you previously filed any petitions, applications, Rule 27.26 motions or other motions with respect to this judgment in any court, state or federal?

Yes [XX] No []

11. If your answer to 10 was "yes," give the following information:

(a) (1) Name of court: Mo. Court of Appeals, K.C., Mo.

(2) Nature of proceeding: Writ of Review: request for Writ of Certuarior [sic] #47416

(3) Grounds raised: Denied Preliminary Hearing on all alleged parole violations, Mo. mandate Conditional Release Date was taken from me without a hearing. Denied right to a representative of my choice at my revocation hearing, to confront-cross examine witness

(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application, or motion? Yes [] No [XX]

(5) Result: _____

(6) Date of result: _____

(b) As to any second petition, application or motion give the same information:

(1) Name of court: continued from above #11

(2) Nature of proceeding: _____

(3) Grounds raised: was not told by parole board at my revocation hearing why there where [sic] no live witnesses no evidence other then [sic] the parole violation report, that I denied all alligations [sic] of parole violation, that I was revoked at an unfair and bias parole hearing

(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition application, or motion? Yes [] No [XX]

(5) Result: Writ of Review; request for Certuarior [sic]

(6) Date of result: denied on February 17, 1993

(c) As to any third petition, application or motion, give the same information:

- (1) Name of court: Missouri Supreme Court
- (2) Nature of proceeding: Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus case no. 75670
- (3) Grounds raised: same as above except that I included that I was denied my right to an [sic] statement and the facts relied upon by the parole board, as to why my parole was revoked.
- (4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition, application, or motion? Yes ☐ No ☒
- (5) Result: petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus,
- (6) Date of result: denied on March 23, 1993

(d) Did you appeal to the highest state court having jurisdiction the result of action taken on any petition, application or motion?

- (1) First petition, etc. Yes ☒ No ☐
- (2) Second petition, etc. Yes ☒ No ☐
- (3) Third petition, etc. Yes ☒ No ☐

(e) If you did *not* appeal from the adverse action on any petition, application or motion, explain why you did not:

12. State *concisely* every ground on which you claim that you are being held unlawfully. Summarize *briefly* the facts supporting each ground. If necessary, you may

attach pages stating additional grounds and *facts* supporting same.

CAUTION: In order to proceed in the federal court, you must ordinarily first exhaust your state court remedies as to each ground on which you request action by the federal court. If you fail to set forth all grounds in this petition, you may be barred from presenting additional grounds at a later date.

For your information, the following is a list of the most frequently raised grounds for relief in habeas corpus proceedings. Each statement preceded by a letter constitutes a separate ground for possible relief. You may raise any grounds which you may have other than those listed if you have exhausted your state court remedies with respect to them. However, *you should raise in this petition all available grounds* (relating to this conviction) on which you based your allegations that you are being held in custody unlawfully.

Do not check any of these listed grounds. If you select one or more of these grounds for relief, you must allege facts. The petition will be returned to you if you merely check (a) through (j) or any one of the grounds.

- (a) Conviction obtained by plea of guilty which was unlawfully induced or not made voluntarily with understanding of the nature of the charge and the consequences of the plea.
- (b) Conviction obtained by use of coerced confession.

- (c) Conviction obtained by use of evidence gained pursuant to an unconstitutional search or seizure.
- (d) Conviction obtained by use of evidence obtained pursuant to an unlawful arrest.
- (e) Conviction obtained by a violation of the privilege against self-incrimination.
- (f) Conviction obtained by the unconstitutional failure of the prosecution to disclose to the defendant evidence favorable to the defendant.
- (g) Conviction obtained by a violation of the protection against double jeopardy.
- (h) Conviction obtained by action of a grand or petit jury which was unconstitutionally selected and impanelled.
- (i) Denial of effective assistance of counsel.
- (j) Denial of right of appeal.

A. Ground one: Denied my right to a preliminary hearing on all alleged parole violations

Supporting FACTS (tell your story briefly without citing cases or law):

When I was originally violated, my parole officer violated my parole on (2) counts and a waived a hearing on these alleged violations, however, after I was in the Co. Jail a couple of weeks, my parole officer brought me a copy of the violation report and it had a third alleged parole violation on it and I did not sign a waiver on the third

B. Ground two: My Prison Conditional Release Date of Oct. 16, 1992 was taken from me without a hearing

Supporting FACTS (tell your story briefly without citing cases or law):

Under Mo. Law I was to have a conditional release date of October 16, 1992 and although Mo. Law requires a hearing to be conducted before my C.R. date could be taken from from [sic] me, when I was returned to the Mo. Dept. of Corr. F.R.D.C., I was labeled a Parole Violator and as a policy and practice, my C.R. date was taken automatically and without a hearing before I was revoked by the parole board

C. Ground three: My entire parole revocation hearing was Constitutionally Flawed and in violation of my due process right

Supporting FACTS (tell your story briefly without citing cases or law):

I was denied my right to a representative of my choice at my revocation hearing, counsel, to cross examine and to confront any adverse witnesses, I was not told at the hearing why there where [sic] no live witnesses, there was no evidence at my hearing but the violation report (hearsey [sic]), that I was found guilty of Parole Violation based solely on violation illegible

D. Ground four: That I was denied my right to a statement of the facts and the evidence relied on for parole revocation

Supporting FACTS (tell your story briefly without citing cases or law):

That I seen the parole board on September 23, 1992 and the policies of the Mo. Dept. of Probation and Parole states that I would be supplied with an answer withen [sic] (20) days, however, I had to wait four months and then to get an answer on why my parole was violated, I had to file an illegible grievance and then I find out that the parole board violated my parole, base [sic] solely on the violation report.

13. If any of the grounds listed in 12A, B, C, and D were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, state *briefly* what grounds were not so presented, and give your reasons for not presenting them:

I have not brang [sic] this up as I couldnt until now, but the courts that I have been through have not allowed me to rebut or to otherwise answer the respondents answers to my petitions, I file them and then they are denied.

14. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any court, either state or federal, as to the judgment under attack? Yes [] No [XX]
15. Give the name and address, if known, of each attorney who represented you in the following states of the judgment attacked herein:

(a) At preliminary hearing No attorney has been appointed or represented me through my entire legal process, on parole violation

(b) At arraignment and plea _____

(c) At trial _____

(d) At sentencing _____

(e) On appeal _____

(f) In any post-conviction proceeding _____

(g) On appeal from any adverse ruling in a post-conviction proceeding. _____

16. Were you sentenced on more than one count of an indictment, or on more than one indictment, in the same court and at approximately the same time?

Yes [XX] No [] three alleged parole violations

17. Do you have any future sentence to serve after you complete the sentence imposed by the judgment under attack? Yes [] No [XX]

(a) If so, give name and location of court which imposed sentence to be served in the future:

(b) And give date and length of sentence to be served in the future:

(c) Have you filed, or do you contemplate filing, any petition attacking the judgment which imposed the sentence to be served in the future?

Yes [] No [XX]

Wherefore, petitioner prays that the Court grant petitioner relief to which petitioner may be entitled in this proceeding.

/s/ myself Randy G. Spencer
Signature of attorney (if any)

I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury that foregoing is true and correct. Executed on March 26 1993
(date)

/s/ Randy G. Spencer
Signature of petitioner

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,)	
Petitioner,)	
vs.	)	Case No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
MIKE KEMNA,	)	(Filed May 13, 1993)
Respondent.)	

**ORDER DIRECTING RESPONDENT TO
FILE AN ANSWER**

Petitioner, who is incarcerated at the Western Missouri Correctional Center in Cameron, Missouri, has filed *pro se* this petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. He has paid the \$5.00 filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a).

Petitioner challenges the revocation of his parole. He lists the following grounds for relief: (1) he was denied the right to a preliminary hearing concerning alleged parole violations; (2) his conditional release date was suspended without a hearing; (3) his parole revocation hearing was constitutionally flawed and did not comport with the principles of due process; and (4) he was denied the opportunity to review the evidence relied on in revoking his parole.

Granting petitioner's claims a liberal construction, *see Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972), they do not appear to be frivolous or malicious.

Accordingly it is **ORDERED** that respondent answer the petition within thirty (30) days from the date of this

Order, and show cause why the relief sought should not be granted.

/s/ Elmo B. Hunter
ELMO B. HUNTER
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Kansas City, Missouri

Dated: 5-3-'93.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
 WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,)	
Petitioner,)	
v.	)	No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
MIKE KEMNA,	)	(Filed Jun. 1, 1993)
Respondent.)	

MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

Comes now respondent, by and through counsel, and states as follows in support of his motion for an extension of time in which to file his response to this court's order to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted.

1. That respondent's response in the above-styled cause is due on or before June 2, 1993.

2. That counsel has, within the past weeks, filed numerous responses in federal habeas corpus cases, written and filed numerous briefs, and prepared for and made several oral arguments in the various courts in the State of Missouri. Due to this litigation, respondent has been delayed in the completion of his brief in the above-styled cause.

3. That the request for an extension is not designed to vex, harass or infringe in any way upon the substantive rights of appellant.

WHEREFORE, for the reasons herein stated, respondent prays this court grant his motion for an extension of

time for twenty-one (21) days, up to and including June 23, 1993.

Respectfully submitted,
 JEREMIAH W. (JAY) NIXON
 Attorney General
 /s/ Frank A. Jung
 FRANK A. JUNG
 Assistant Attorney General
 P. O. Box 899
 Jefferson City, MO 65102
 (314) 751-3321
 Attorneys for Respondent

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
 WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
 WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,)	
Petitioner,)	
v.	)	No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
MIKE KEMNA,	)	(Filed Jun. 3, 1993)
Respondent.)	

ORDER

Upon motion of respondent, and for good cause shown, it is ORDERED that respondent is granted an extension of time of twenty-one (21) days, up to and including June 23, 1993, to respond to this Court's Order to show cause.

/s/ Elmo B. Hunter
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated: 6-3-'93

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,)	
)	
Petitioner,	)	Case No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
-vs-)	
)	
MIKE KEMNA,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

MOTION OF OBJECTION

Comes now, the petitioner, Randy G. Spencer, a prose litigant, and in objection too [sic] the respondents request for an extension of time, this petitioner will state as follows:

1. That the respondents motion for an extension of time, in the above entitled cause of action, is a *sham plea* motion and should be denied.

2. In fact, the respondents very first statement, in paragraph #1, is *false information to this court*, as the respondents response to this courts show cause order, is not due on or before June 2, 1993 as the respondent has stated, but rather, the respondents response to this courts show cause order is not due until June 13, 1993, a difference of eleven days from the sham date that the respondent has based his request for an extension of time on, however, when this court considers the respondents request for an extension of time, the "Timeliness of motions must be determined by tables in effect when motion was filed". See, *Bailey v. Sharp*, 782 F.2d 1366, appeal after remand, 811 F.2d 366 (Ind. 1986).

3. The fact is, this court ordered the respondent to respond to this courts show cause order, within (30) days of the date of said order, date being May 13, 1993, however, the respondents attorney has waited (20) days of this (30) day time limit, before requesting an extension of time and even then, it appears that he only done it because he thought he was out of time.

4. Another fact is, the respondents attorney should have been more responsible and forseen that a delay in the respondents response to this courts show cause order was possible, but it is apparent [sic] that the respondents attorney had placed this courts show cause order on the back burner, and, that he had taken his so called other litigation, more seriously, but when he felt that he was out of time, the respondents attorney file [sic] a motion for an extension of time, based on false date and lame excuses, taking it for granted that this court would grant the respondents request for an extension of time, however, "Courts have inherent power to inforce [sic] compliance with lawful order entered be [sic] them", See, *In re Esposito*, 119 B.R. 305 (Bkrtcy. M.D.Fla. 1990), esspically [sic] so, when a request has been made to alter this courts order, without a rational, viabel [sic] reason for such a request.

5. That the respondents attorney should have requested an extension of time, at a much earlier date, then [sic] what he thought was a last minute effort to keep from violating this courts show cause order, deadline date, and this type of negligence [sic] by the respondents attorney, should not be tollerated [sic].

6. That the *excuse* of the respondents attorney being delayed in giving a response to this courts show cause order, because of *other* litigation, is just that, an excuse, and this petitioners freedom, along with this courts show cause order, should not have been *put off* because of such an *excuse*, as it is apparent [sic] that this courts show cause order and this petitioners freedom, was not treated equally, nor given the same respect or concern as *other* litigation.

7. Furthermore, the respondents attorney has presented to this court, a false certificate of service with the respondents motion and request for an extension of time, as the respondents attorney has certified that the respondents motion was mailed to this petitioner on May 31, 1993, however, *this would be impossible*, as May 31, 1993 was a Federal Holiday and the [sic] was NO U.S. Postale [sic] Service on that day, either picking up or delivering, furthermore, this petitioner recieved [sic] his copy of the respondents request for an extension of time, on June 1, 1993, making it impossible for this petitioner to get 24 hour mail service, when there wasn't any mail service in the first place.

8. That this petitioner has shown to this court, that in the respondents very first pleading to this court, that the respondents attorney has presented (2) two, seperate [sic] and distinct, lies and falsities to this court, and that any further pleadings from the respondent and/or his attorney, should be viewed with great care and skepticism, esepicailly [sic] when this court has to adjudicate [sic] this petitioners constitutionally flawed parole revocation hearing and this petitioners illegal incarceration, which is being justified by the respondent and his attorney.

THEREFORE, this petitioner prays that this honorable court will deny the respondents motion and request for an extension of time, and, that the respondent will be ordered to respond to this courts show cause order, by the deadline date of said order.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY,

/s/ Randy G. Spencer
Randy G. Spencer #176948
W.M.C.C./R.R. 5. Box 1-E
Cameron, Missouri-64429

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was mailed, by U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, this 4th day of June, 1993, to:

Frank A. Jung
Assistant Attorney General
P.O. Box 899
Jefferson City, Missouri
65102

/s/ Randy G. Spencer
Randy G. Spencer #176948

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,)
)
 Petitioner,)
)
 vs.)
)
MIKE KEMNA,)
)
 Respondent.)

No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
(Filed Jun. 23, 1993)

RESPONDENT'S MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT
OF TIME IN WHICH TO FILE RESPONSE

COMES NOW respondent, by and through counsel, Jeremiah W. "Jay" Nixon, Attorney General of the State of Missouri, and Ronald L. Jurgeson, Assistant Attorney General, and states as follows in support of his motion for extension of time in which to respond:

1. That respondent's response in the above-styled cause is currently due on or before June 23, 1993;
2. That counsel has, within the past weeks, filed numerous responses in federal habeas corpus cases, and has written and filed numerous briefs in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals and has prepared for and made several oral arguments in the Eighth Circuit. Due to this litigation, respondent has been unable to complete the response in the above-styled case;
3. That this requested extension is not designed to vex or harass petitioner. Petitioner's substantive rights should not be adversely affected.

WHEREFORE, for the reasons stated above, respondent requests an extension of time of fourteen (14) days, up to and including July 7, 1993, in which to respond in the above-styled cause.

Respectfully Submitted,

JEREMIAH W. "JAY" NIXON
Attorney General

/s/ Ronald L. Jurgeson
RONALD L. JURGESON
Assistant Attorney General
Missouri Bar No. 35431

Penntower Office Center
3100 Broadway, Suite 609
Kansas City, Missouri 64111
(816) 889-5000
(816) 889-5006 FAX

Attorneys for Respondent

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was mailed, postage prepaid, this 23rd day of June, 1993, to:

Randy G. Spencer
Reg. No. 176948
Western Missouri Correctional Center
Route 5, Box 1-E
Cameron, Missouri 64429

/s/ Ronald L. Jurgeson
RONALD L. JURGESON
Assistant Attorney General

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,)
)
 Petitioner,)
)
 vs.)
)
MIKE KEMNA,)
)
 Respondent.)

No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P

(Filed Jun. 23, 1993)

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE

COMES NOW Ronald L. Jurgeson, Assistant Missouri Attorney General, and enters his appearance on behalf of respondent.

Respectfully Submitted,

JEREMIAH W. "JAY" NIXON
Attorney General

/s/ Ronald L. Jurgeson
RONALD L. JURGESON
Assistant Attorney General
Missouri Bar No. 35431

Penntower Office Center
3100 Broadway, Suite 609
Kansas City, Missouri 64111
(816) 889-5000
(816) 889-5006 FAX

Attorneys for Respondent

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was mailed, postage prepaid, this 23rd day of June, 1993, to:

Randy G. Spencer
Reg. No. 176948
Western Missouri Correctional Center
Route 5, Box 1-E
Cameron, Missouri 64429

/s/ Ronald L. Jurgeson
RONALD L. JURGESON
Assistant Attorney General

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,)	
)	
Petitioner,	)	Case No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
)	
vs.)	
	)	(Filed Jun. 30, 1993)
MIKE KEMNA,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

PETITIONERS' OBJECTION TO THE RESPONDENTS
"SECOND REQUEST" FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME

Comes now, the petitioner, Randy G. Spencer, pro-se, and in objection to the respondents' *second request* for an extension of time, this petitioner will state as follows:

1. That on June 2, 1993, a Mr. Frank A. Jung, entered into these pleadings as the respondents attorney.

2. That when Mr. Jung had entered into these proceedings, as the respondents attorney, Mr. Jung had requested an extension of time, up to and including June 23, 1993, a period of (3) weeks, in which to make and file a response for the respondent, to this courts show cause order of May 13, 1993, and, Mr. Jung had made his request for an extension of time, on what *he thought* was the last possible day in which to do so; June 2, 1993, however, and in reality, Mr. Jung still had eleven (11) days of the original show cause order time, to make and file a response to this courts show cause order and that such a response was not due until June 13, 1993.

3. That when a court considers a motion for an extension of time, it has wide discretion [sic] to grant or

to deny such a motion, F.R.C.P., rule 6(b), however, requests are usually granted on a showing of good cause, *Creedon v Taubman*, 8 F.R.D. 268 (D.C.Ohio 1947); and presumably [sic] with the understanding, that the time that is to be granted, will be time spent on purposes for which the time was requested.

4. That on June 23, 1993, the day in which Mr. Jung was to have filed a response to this courts show cause order, for the respondent, instead of a response to this courts show cause order being filed, a Mr. Ronald L. Jergeson enters into these pleadings, as the respondents attorney, and he too requests from this court, an extension of time.

5. That this petitioner is objecting to the respondents *second request* for an extension of time, by Mr. Ronald L. Jergeson, for the following reasons:

A. That Mr. Frank A. Jung had entered into these pleadings, as the respondents' attorney, on June 2, 1993.

B. That Mr. Jung had requested (3) weeks in which to make and file a response to this courts show cause order, for the respondent, because "other litigation" was causing undue delays, and an extension of time was needed.

C. That when granting his request for an extension of time, and, with this court granting his request, Mr. Jung had intered [sic] into an understanding with this court, that when he was granted his request, that a response for this courts show cause order, of May 13, 1993, would be made and filed

on June 23, 1993, the day that Mr. Jung had indicated that he would be done.

- D. That when granting Mr. Jung his request for an extension of time, a "new" show cause order deadline date came into effect; deadline date being June 23, 1993, and, on this date, Mr. Jung and the respondent were faced with filing a response to this courts show cause order, or to wait past the deadline date of June 23, 1993, and file a motion for an extension of time, claiming excusable neglect, or for Mr. Jung to file a motion of withdraw, in this case, which would require a granting by this court, or, for both the respondent and Mr. Jung to violate this courts order of June 3, 1993, by not filing a response to this courts show cause order, on June 23, 1993.
- E. That it appears that Mr. Jung had wasted the time that was granted to him [sic] in this courts order of June 3, 1993, and that this courts order of June 3, 1993 had been violated, as on June 23, 1993, Mr. Jung, not the respondent has filed a response to this courts show cause order.
- F. That Mr. Jung or the respondent have not filed a late motion for an extension of time, claiming excusable neglect.
- G. That Mr. Jung has not filed a motion for withdraw in this case, nor has this court granted such" motion, relieving [sic] Mr. Jung of his responsibilities, to the respondent or this court.
- H. That without being relieved of their responsibilities, and, without filing a response to

this courts show cause order of May 13, 1993, on June 23, 1993, Mr. Jung and the respondent have violated this courts order of June 3, 1993.

6. That on June 23, 1993, when Mr. Ronald L. Jergeson made his appearance [sic], for the respondent and as his attorney, that such an appearance [sic] should not and does not satisfy this courts order of June 3, 1993, that a response to this courts show cause order, *was due* on June 23, 1993, not an entry of appearance, by an attorney.

7. That when Ronald L. Jergeson had made his appearance, and, instead of requesting an extension of time, because this petitioners case had just been transferred to him, and that he was unprepared [sic] and unable to file a response to this courts show cause order, or that a response was forthcoming and that an extension of time was needed to finish the response up, from the documents and materials that Mr. Jung had sent him; Mr. Ronald L. Jergeson requested an extension of time, *based on the exact same set of reasons and excuses*, that Mr. Jung had used.

8. That it appears that Mr. Jergeson has ascertained [sic], that since [sic] the reasons and excuses that Mr. Jung had used, had worked, that he too would use them.

9. That a question of "truthfulness" must be drawn, *when Mr. Jergeson had used the exact same set of reasons and excuses*, that Mr. Jung had used, in making his request for an extension of time, as a request for an extension of time cannot show good cause, if it is based on lies, or *uniform* application.

10. Further, both of the attorneys [sic] in this case, for the respondent, have claimed that their motions for an extension of time, where [sic] not designed to vex, harass, or to infringe [sic] on this petitioners substantive rights, and, they further state that such a request for an extension of time, is necessary, because of "other litigation," which has caused them to be unable or delayed to file a response to this courts show cause order.

11. That if the respondents requests for an extension of time, where [sic] not designed to vex the litigation of this case, and this petitioners substantive rights, then why have both of the attorneys [sic] in this case, for the respondent, waited until the day in which the response to the show cause order was due, and then make their appearance [sic] and request for an extension of time.

12. The attorneys [sic] for the respondent, are not stupid, and they could have or would have know ahead of time, that "other litigation", could possibly cause them to be delayed in their response to this courts show cause order, for the respondent, but instead of the respondents attorneys foreseeing [sic] any possibly [sic] delays, or making their appearance at the earliest possible moment, and making their request for an extension of time, then, they both waited until the day in which the response to this courts show cause order was due, befor [sic] making their appearance [sic] and requesting an extension of time, denying this petitioner, the opportunity and ability to file a motion of objection to their requests for extensions of time, until after this court has granted their requests.

13. That the respondents requests for an extension of time, are designed to VEX, harass, and to infringe on this petitioners substantive rights.

THEREFORE, this petitioner prays that this court will deny the respondents "second request" for an extension of time, and to require that Mr. Frank A. Jung, make and file a response to this courts show cause order, like he was granted time in which to do so, that this court put a stop to the vexation of this case, by the respondents attorneys [sic], and that if this courts grants the respondents "second request" for an extension of time, that this court make sure that it is the last extension of time, at this point in these proceedings, and, for this court to take what ever other actions, that it deems just and fair.

Respectfully Submitted by,
/s/ Randy G. Spencer
RANDY G. SPENCER/
Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify, that a copy of the foregoing has been mailed, postage pre-paid, on this 25th day of June, 1993, to:

Ronald L. Jergeson, Pentower [sic] Office Building, 3100 Broadway, Suite 609, Kansas City, Missouri-64111-attorney for the respondent.

/s/ Randy G. Spencer
RANDY G. SPENCER/
Petitioner

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,)
Petitioner,)
vs.) No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
MIKE KEMNA,) (Filed Jun. 30, 1993)
Respondent.)

ORDER

Upon motion of respondent, and for good cause shown, it is ORDERED that respondent is granted an enlargement of time up to and including July 7, 1993, in which to file a response to the petitioner's petition as directed by this Court's order to show cause.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ Elmo B. Hunter
ELMO B. HUNTER
UNITED STATES
DISTRICT JUDGE

Kansas City, Missouri,

Dated: 6-30-'93.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY SPENCER,)
Petitioner,)
vs.) No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
MIKE KEMNA,) (Filed Jul. 7, 1993)
Respondent.)

RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
WHY A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED

COMES NOW respondent, by and through counsel, and states as follows in response to this Court's order to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted.

STATEMENT OF CUSTODY AND PARTIES

Named petitioner, Randy Spencer, is presently incarcerated at the Western Missouri Correctional Center located in Cameron, Missouri, pursuant to the judgment and sentence of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri. Petitioner was convicted, after a plea of guilty, of burglary in the second degree and stealing over \$150. Petitioner received concurrent terms of three years imprisonment upon his convictions. Petitioner has yet to complete serving his present terms of imprisonment.¹

¹ Records from the Missouri Division of Probation and Parole indicate that petitioner has been scheduled for parole

Mike Kemna, Superintendent of the Western Missouri Correctional Center, is petitioner's custodian and is a proper party respondent. 28 U.S.C. §2254, Rule 2(a).

STATEMENT OF EXHIBITS

1. Attached hereto are true and correct copies of documents relating to petitioner's parole and subsequent parole revocation regarding his Jackson County charges; said documents are incorporated by reference herein, and identified as Respondent's Exhibit A.

STATEMENT OF ISSUES AND EXHAUSTION

In the present petition, petitioner has presented what he characterizes as four allegations for review by this Court. Paraphrased from petitioner's petition and this Court's order of May 3, 1993, those four allegations are as follows:

- (1) That petitioner was denied the right to a preliminary hearing concerning his parole violation;
- (2) That petitioner's conditional release date was suspended without a hearing;
- (3) That petitioner's parole revocation hearing was constitutionally flawed and did not

release on August 7, 1993. This presumptive release date is, of course, based upon continued acceptable behavior in the Missouri Department of Corrections until that time. The exhibits also indicate that petitioner will complete the service of his entire term of imprisonment on October 16, 1993 (Resp.Exh.A, p. 1).

comport with the principles of due process; and

- (4) That petitioner was denied the opportunity to review the evidence relied on in revoking his parole.

(Pet. at pp. 6-7).

Examination of the petition together with the above-listed exhibits indicates that petitioner, for the purpose of 28 U.S.C. Section 2254, has exhausted his claims because he has either fairly presented the claims to the Missouri state courts or because he is procedurally barred from presenting certain claims in that he has not given the Missouri state courts the opportunity to review the claims. *Wainwright v. Sykes*, 433 U.S. 72, 87, 97 S.Ct. 2497, 2506, 53 L.Ed.2d 594 (1977). The posture of the specific claims will be discussed *infra*.

If it appears during the course of this habeas litigation that petitioner has different theories to support his present claims, then those claims may not be exhausted. This is also true if petitioner has new grounds which he would like to assert. Consideration in state court and federal court of these claims in [sic] procedurally barred. *Day v. State*, 770 S.W.2d 692 (Mo. banc), cert. denied sub nom. *Walker v. Missouri*, 493 U.S. 866 (1989); *Byrd v. Armontrout*, 686 F.Supp. 743, 753 (E.D.Mo. 1988), aff'd, 880 F.2d 1 (8th Cir. 1989), cert. denied, 110 S.Ct. 1326 (1990). Respondent informs this Court and warns petitioner that if he attempts to litigate new claims in a future petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the State of Missouri will vigorously oppose that later litigation as being an abuse of the writ. See, 28 U.S.C. Section 2254, Rule 9(b).

McCleskey v. Zant, ___ U.S. ___, 111 S.Ct. 1454, 113 L.Ed.2d 517 (1991); *Smith v. Armontrout*, 888 F.2d 530, 539-541 (8th Cir. 1989), *stay denied*, 110 S.Ct. 830 (1990).

Respondent is concerned about the implication of footnote one of the decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in *Wade v. Armontrout*, 798 F.2d 304, 306, n.1 (8th Cir. 1986). Respondent requests that if this Court allows petitioner to amend his petition to include new claims, that respondent be allowed an opportunity to discuss the exhaustion or non-exhaustion of those claims.

STATEMENT AS TO MERITS

I.

In his first allegation, petitioner asserts that he was denied his right to a preliminary hearing at the time he was notified of his parole violations (Pet. at p. 6). Petitioner asserts that at the time he was arrested as a parole violator he was informed of two counts forming the basis of the violation warrant (Pet. at p. 6). Petitioner admits that with respect to at least two of the bases for the arrest warrant, he waived a preliminary hearing (Pet. at p. 6). It is only with a third basis for the arrest that petitioner now takes exception. Petitioner asserts that he had not waived a preliminary hearing with respect to the third cause for arrest.

To be sure, the United States Supreme Court has noted the importance of a preliminary hearing at the time of arrest with respect to parole violators. *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 484-487, 92 S.Ct. 2593, 2602-2603, 33

L.Ed.2d 484 (1972). In *Morrissey*, the Supreme Court noted that "due process would seem to require that some minimal inquiry be conducted at or reasonably near the place of the alleged parole violation or arrest and as promptly as convenient after arrest while information is fresh and sources are available." *Id.*, at 485, 92 S.Ct. at 2602. With respect to the preliminary hearing, the Court stated the purpose as determining "whether there is probable cause or reasonable ground to believe that the arrested parolee has committed acts that would constitute a violation of parole conditions." *Id.*

Here, petitioner's own statement in the petition before this Court would be sufficient to indicate that the purpose of the preliminary hearing was satisfied through acts of petitioner himself. Petitioner's admission as to two bases for the arrest certainly constitutes probable cause for a more detailed parole revocation proceeding. Accordingly, even if petitioner disagreed with the third and final foundation for his arrest, probable cause still existed through acts admitted to by petitioner. On this basis, petitioner's Ground I should be denied.

Additionally, the record developed during petitioner's parole revocation process indicates that petitioner waived a preliminary hearing (Resp.Exh.A, pp. 9, 17). Petitioner has offered no specific evidence to demonstrate that the preliminary hearing was not waived at the time of the arrest and preparation of the original violation report. As petitioner bears the burden of proof in a federal habeas corpus action, his claim under Ground I must be denied.

II.

Next, as his second allegation [sic], petitioner asserts that he has somehow been deprived of a constitutional protection because his conditional release date was taken from him without a hearing (Pet. at p. 6). In the supporting facts relating to this ground, petitioner asserts that he had originally received a conditional release date of October 16, 1992 (Pet. at p. 6). Petitioner then asserts that Missouri law requires a hearing prior to the extension of a conditional release date (Pet. at p. 6). Petitioner's allegation should be denied for the reasons in petitioner's petition itself.

The issue presented by petitioner in Ground II is only an issue of state law best left for determination by the state courts. *Estelle v. McGuire*, ___ U.S. ___, 112 S.Ct. 475, 116 L.Ed.2d 385 (1991).

In this case, petitioner received a maximum sentence date of October 16, 1993 (Resp.Exh.A, pp. 1, 4, 6, 9, 11). Petitioner's maximum sentence date had remained unaffected by his parole violation (Resp.Exh.A, pp. 4, 6). As there is no constitutional right to conditional release and as petitioner has not had his maximum sentence date extended based upon his parole violation, there is no basis for Ground II. This ground should be denied.

III-IV.

As his remaining two allegations, petitioner argues that he has been deprived of various rights - including the right to due process - during his parole revocation hearing before the Missouri Board of Probation and

Parole (Pet. at p. 7). Again, much like petitioner's Ground I, the assertions presented to this Court in Grounds III and IV find their constitutional foundation in the Supreme Court case of *Morrissey v. Brewer*, *supra*. In *Morrissey*, the United States Supreme Court determined that, under the Fourteenth Amendment, a parole violator must be given an opportunity for a revocation hearing prior to the final decision of revocation being made. *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. at 487-490, 92 S.Ct. at 2603-2604.

In deciding the *Morrissey* case, the High Court outlined the basic protections to be afforded an alleged violator.

This hearing must be the basis for more than determining probable cause; it must lead to a final evaluation of contested relevant facts and consideration of whether the facts as determined warrant revocation. The parolee must have an opportunity to be heard and to show, if he can, that he did not violate the conditions, or, if he did, that circumstances in mitigation suggest that the violation does not warrant revocation. The revocation hearing must be tendered within a reasonable time after the parolee is taken into custody. A lapse of two months, as respondents suggest occurs in some cases, would not appear to be unreasonable.

Morrissey v. Brewer, 408 U.S. at 488, 92 S.Ct. at 2603-2604.

Here, it certainly appears petitioner has been afforded all process due under the circumstances. After the original [sic] violation report was filed (Resp.Exh.A, pp. 17-19), and after the revocation report was filed (Resp.Exh.A, pp. 9-11), petitioner signed a document

specifically requesting a revocation hearing (Resp.Exh.A, p. 8). By letter dated September 14, 1992, petitioner was informed that a revocation hearing would be conducted on September 24, 1992 at 9:00 a.m. (Resp.Exh.A, p. 7). Petitioner acknowledged receiving a copy of the Board of Probation and Parole letter (Resp.Exh.A, p. 7).

On September 24, 1992, a parole revocation hearing was conducted, giving petitioner an opportunity to answer the charges of a violation of his parole release (Resp.Exh.A, pp. 4-5, 6). Based upon the evidence presented in the initial violation report dated July 27, 1992, the Board of Probation and Parole determined that petitioner's parole should be revoked based upon violation of three conditions of parole, conditions number 1, number 6 and number 7 (Resp.Exh.A, p. 6). Remembering that petitioner admitted the use of crack cocaine the night of the alleged parole violation, and coupling that with the fact petitioner acknowledged sexual intercourse with the purported victim of the rape, there was no need for the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole to present live witnesses at the revocation hearing. Accordingly, there were no adverse witnesses for petitioner to confront or cross-examine.

A sufficient basis existed for the revocation of petitioner's parole and as petitioner has not been denied due process, there is no merit to his contentions in Ground III or IV.

Additionally, in Ground IV, petitioner seems to argue that the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole did not provide answer as to the revocation until approximately four months after the hearing in September of 1992. As

demonstrated by the order of revocation (Resp.Exh.A, p. 6), petitioner's parole was ordered revoked on September 24, 1992, the date of the revocation hearing, and only a period of approximately two months after petitioner was originally [sic] arrested on the parole violation warrant (see Resp.Exh.A, pp. 17-19). The total time of approximately two months is not unreasonable. *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. at 488, 92 S.Ct. at 2604.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, for the reasons herein stated, respondent prays that this Court dismiss this petition without further judicial proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

JEREMIAH W. "JAY" NIXON
Attorney General

/s/ Ron Jurgeson
RONALD L. JURGESON
Assistant Attorney General
Missouri Bar No. 35431

Penntower Office Center
3100 Broadway, Suite 609
Kansas City, MO 64111
(816) 889-5000
(816) 889-5006 FAX

Attorneys for Respondent.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was mailed, postage prepaid, this 7th day of July, 1993, to:

Randy G. Spencer
Reg. No. 176948
Western Missouri
Correctional Center
Route 5, P.O. Box 1-E
Cameron, MO 64429

/s/ Ron Jurgeson
RONALD L. JURGESON
Assistant Attorney
General

**BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
INVESTIGATION REQUEST**

TYPE OF RELEASE: ADMINISTRATIVE

To: District 4	:	Type of Investigation
Date: 06/07/93	:	Inter-District
Date due: 06/24/93	:	<u>X</u> Supplemental
	:	Interstate
	:	Executive Clemency
	:	Personnel
	:	Partial PSI
	:	Violation Report

INTERSTATE COMPACT ONLY

We desire to transfer this person to you [sic] state

☐ As a resident
☐ Family resides your state
☐ He/She has employment
☐ With your consent

Supplemental Information Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/> Complete PSI	<input type="checkbox"/> Circumstances of Offense
<input type="checkbox"/> Court Record	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Charges Pending
<input type="checkbox"/> Prior Record	<input type="checkbox"/> Social History
XXX Home	
XXX Employment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Name SPENCER, Randy Number PR 176948
DOB 03/31/56 Race/Sex W/M

Plea/Crime: PG: Burglary 2nd Degree,
PG: Stealing Over \$150

Date Sentenced: 11/08/90 11/08/90 00/00/00
Judge/County: JACK JACK

Length of Sentence 3 years (3, 3 cc)

Presumptive Release Date 08/07/93

Supervision/Expiration Date 10/16/93

Home: City Union Mission 1108 E. 10th Street
Kansas City, MO (816) 474-9380

Employment: To be obtained

Comments: Your reply to investigation request must be E-Mailed to the requesting institutional parole office with a copy to Central Office. The approved name plan address and Presumptive Release Date should be included on the reply.

Subject has the ADMINISTRATIVE release date of 08/07/93.

Special Conditions: No drinking, drug program

Krista Thompson: (WM07) WMCCP#Q9
Western Missouri Correctional Center
Cameron, MO
(816) 632-1390

Missouri Department of Corrections
Board of Probation & Parole

CHRONOLOGICAL DATA SHEET

NAME: SPENCER, Randy INST. NO.: 176948-W Page 1
SSN: 498-62-6752

Date Dictated: 2-2-93

Date Typed: 02-03-93

PRE-RELEASE REPORT

Randy Spencer has been approved by WMCC for his time credit release date of 8-7-93. Randy Spencer's conduct violations are on the attached time credit eligibility form. He has also received the following conduct violation in addition:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
1-4-93	Disobeying an Order	10 days room restriction, 8 hours extra duty

DETAINERS: None

HALFWAY HOUSE: N/A

HOME: City Union Mission
1108 E. 10th Street
Kansas City, MO
816-474-9380

EMPLOYMENT: To be obtained

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: Previous-no drinking and drug program

MEDICAL: None

HOUSE ARREST:

1. Eligible
2. X Not Eligible-Time is too short to Subject's maximum release date of 10-16-93
3. Eligible, Not Recommended

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Spencer be administratively paroled on 8-7-93 with special conditions of no drinking and a drug program.

(signature on file)
/s/ John J. Baker

IPO: John Baker/ds (WMCC) E-Mailed

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
TIME CREDIT ELIGIBILITY

INSTITUTION
WMCC

The inmate listed on this form is hereby certified to the Board of Probation & Parole for consideration for Administrative Parole. This certification for release is based upon the inmates conduct and program participation as reflected in the individuals summary.

INMATE NAME SPENCER, Randy

REGISTER NUMBER CREDIT RELEASE DATE
176948 08-07-93

FELONY CLASS C

CONDUCT VIOLATIONS

(Attach additional sheets as needed)

RULE NO.	RULE TITLE	VIOLATION DATE	DISPOSITION
20	Disobeying an Order	01-04-93	10 day rm/cell restrict. 8 hrs. extra duty
24	Contraband	12-01-92	Prop. Imp/Confisc. 8 hrs. extra duty

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Return Parole Violator 8/25/92.

I RECOMMEND ☒ APPROVAL ☐ DENIAL

SUPERINTENDENT SIGNATURE

/s/ Mac Kemna Pre. Rel. 2-2-93

DATE 1-29-93

(LOGO) STATE OF MISSOURI REVOCATION
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
BOARD ACTION SHEET

TAPE NUMBER 17455
HEARING NUMBER 5

NAME SPENCER, Randy NUMBER 176948

HEARING DATE 9-24-92 REVIEW DATE
[] INITIAL [] RECONSIDERATION
[] INTERIM [] PRE-RELEASE

MINIMUM ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINE DATE
SALIENT FACTOR SCORE

GUIDELINE RANGE TO

THE BOARD HEREON INSCRIBES ITS FINDINGS AND COMMENTARY AS A MATTER OF PERMANENT RECORD TO BE EXECUTED AS DIRECTED BY THE FOLLOWING ORDER AND DECISION.

DECISION AND REMARKS

revoke-release 10-16-93 /s/ B

- ☒ REFER TO FULL BOARD
☐ HIGH RISK

RELEASE

- ☐ PAROLE
☐ CONDITIONAL RELEASE
☐ MAXIMUM RELEASE

DECISION AND REMARKS

Revoke-Release 10-16-93 /s/ Max MGC
 Conditions 1-6-7 Trial Reporter

DECISION

- ☐ GUIDELINE
☐ ABOVE GUIDELINE
☐ BELOW GUIDELINE

DECISION AND REMARKS

Revoked/Release 10-16-93 /s/ MAX BPP

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- ☐ NO DRINKING
☐ DRUG PROGRAM
☐ HALFWAY HOUSE
☐ HOUSE ARREST
☐ DETAINER

- ☐ MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM
☐ SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM

DECISION AND REMARKS

Revoke-Release 10-16-93 /s/ lsm

VIOLATION

ORDER FOR ARREST 8-13-92
 RETURNED 8-25-92
 MAX. DATE 10-16-93
 NEW MAX. DATE Time remains the same
☐ ABSCONDER
☐ SENTENCE OUTSIDE DAI

DECISION AND REMARKS

AGREE /s/ B

1. Release at this time would depreciate the seriousness of the offense committed or promote disrespect for the law.
 - ☐ A. Seriousness of present offense
 - ☐ B. Relatively high degree of sophistication shown in crime
 - ☐ C. Weapons or excessive force involved
 - ☐ D. Other (Explain)
2. There does not appear to be a reasonable probability at this time that the inmate would live and remain at liberty without violating the law.
 - ☐ A. History of prior criminal involvement
 - ☐ B. Abuse of prior probation, parole or treatment programs
 - ☐ C. History of psychological problems

- ☐ D. Habitual abuse of narcotics or alcohol
- ☐ E. Dangerous or persistent offender
- ☐ F. Short interval between offenses
- ☐ G. Other (Explain)

3. The inmate has not substantially observed the rules of the institution in which confined.

- ☐ A. Poor institutional adjustment

Reasons for decision below the guidelines, or for advancement of the presumptive release date.

4. ☐ A. Educational Program Achievement
- ☐ B. Vocational Program Achievement
- ☐ C. Industry Program Achievement
- ☐ D. Counseling Program Achievement
- ☐ E. Other (Explain)

5. ☐ A. Medical Parole

REPRESENTATIVE:

OPPOSING:

(LOGO) STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
ORDER OF REVOCATION

WHEREAS, SPENCER, Randy G. 176948 was
(NAME) (NUMBER)

convicted of the crime of PG:Burglary 2nd; Stealing Over \$150, in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri, and was on the 8th day of November 1990, sentenced to imprisonment in the Missouri Department of Corrections for a term of Three (3,3cc) years, was received at the Missouri Department of Corrections on the 14th day of November, 1990, and was thereafter confined under said sentence until the 16th day of April, 1992, upon which last-named day was released under the supervision of the Board of Probation and Parole and which Order of Release is now on file in the office of the Board of Probation and Parole.

WHEREAS, said SPENCER, Randy G. has signed a Waiver of Revocation Hearing dated the _____ day of _____, 19____, or personally appeared before the Board of Probation and Parole for the purpose of a Revocation Hearing on the 24th day of September, 1992, to answer charges of violation of parole/conditional release.

NOW, THEREFORE, after careful consideration of evidence presented, said charges which warrant revocation are sustained, to wit:

#1 - LAWS: I will obey all the federal and state laws, municipal and county ordinances. I will report all arrests to my Probation and Parole Officer within 48 hours.

#6 - DRUGS: I will not have in my possession or use any controlled substance except as prescribed for me by a licensed medical practitioner.

#7 - WEAPONS: I will, if my probation or parole is based on a misdemeanor involving firearms or explosives, or any felony charge, not own, possess, purchase, receive, sell or transport any firearms, ammunition or explosive device or any dangerous weapon as defined by federal, state or municipal laws or ordinances.

**Evidence relied upon for violation is from the Initial Violation Report dated 7-27-92.

By virtue of authority in us vested, we, the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole, do hereby annul, cancel and revoke the parole/conditional release issued the said SPENCER, Randy G. upon the said 16th day of April, 1992, and hereby order and direct confinement in an appropriate correctional facility of the State of Missouri, as designated by the Missouri Division of Adult Institutions, until the remainder of said sentence has been served in accordance with the terms of criminal judgment. Pursuant to State Law _____

(YEARS) (MONTHS) (DAYS)

will not be credited to the sentence.

The new maximum date will be Time remains the same (10-16-93).

Given, and certified to, under our hand, and the seal of said Missouri State Board of Probation and Parole, this 24th day of September, 1992.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

MEMBER /s/ Ronny Correy

(LOGO) Missouri

John Ashcroft, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Dick D. Moore, Director

Board of Probation and Parole

Cranston J. Mitchell
Chairman & Compact
Administrator

Ben W. Russell
Victoria C. Myers
Betty J. Day
Anthony G. Spillers
Board Members

Paul D. Herman
Chief State Supervisor

Patricia A. Parker
Secretary & Deputy
Compact Administrator

9-14-92

Dear Sir: Randy Spencer 176948

This is to advise that you have been set for a Revocation Hearing before the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole on September 24, 1992 9:00 am in the Parole Hearing Room at the Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center.

It is your responsibility to notify anyone whom you wish to appear in your behalf at the hearing on that date.

Sincerely,

MISSOURI BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

/s/ Peggy L. McClure
Peggy L. McClure
Institutional Parole Officer

PLM/slr

**I have received a copy of this letter.

Subject /s/ Randy Spencer

Date 9-14-92

****AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER****
Services provided on a Non-discriminatory basis

(LOGO) STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
WAIVER OF REVOCATION HEARING OR
REQUEST FOR REVOCATION HEARING

SIGN AND DATE ONLY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING
STATEMENTS:

I. WAIVER OF REVOCATION HEARING

I, _____, _____ have been
(NAME) (NUMBER)

returned to the Missouri Division of Adult Institutions for alleged violation of supervision. I am aware of my rights to a hearing, as stated in Section 217.720.

"The Board shall either order him discharged from such institution or other detaining custody or shall cause the inmate to be brought before it for a hearing on the violation charged, under such rules and regulations as the Board may adopt. If the violation is established and found, the Board may continue or revoke the parole or conditional release, or enter such other order as it may see fit. If no violation is established and found, then the parole or conditional release shall continue."

Having been fully informed, and having full knowledge of these rights in the aforementioned section, I DO HEREBY WAIVE MY RIGHTS TO A REVOCATION HEARING BY THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE.

NAME NUMBER DATE

II. REQUEST FOR REVOCATION HEARING

I, _____, _____ HEREBY
(NAME) (NUMBER)

REQUEST A REVOCATION HEARING before the Board of Probation and Parole, as provided for in the Statute as cited in Item I, above.

NAME Randy Spencer NUMBER 176948

DATE 9-14-92

DATE RETURNED TO DIVISION OF ADULT INSTITUTION 8/25/92

SIGNATURE WITNESSED BY /s/ Peggy L. McClure

DATE 9-14-92

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

REVOCATION REPORT

☒ Parole

☐ Conditional Release

Name: SPENCER, Randy No.: 176948 Date: 9-14-92

DATE INTERVIEWED: 9-14-92

Preliminary Hearing: ☒ Waived ☐ Held ☐ N/A

Client provided with appropriate documents:

☒ Yes ☐ No

MBPP-247 - Request for Attorney:

☐ Offered ☒ Not offered

Offense:	PG: Burglary 2nd Degree; Stealing over \$150.00
Sentence:	3 years (3,3 cc)
County:	Jackson
Date Committed to DAI:	11-14-90
Date Paroled or Conditionally Released:	4-16-92
Order for Arrest and Return:	8-13-92
Date Taken Into Custody:	7-16-92
Date Returned to DAI:	8-25-92
Maximum Release Date:	10-16-93

TYPE OF VIOLATION	OFFICER RECOMMENDATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (1) New Offense	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Reinstate
<input type="checkbox"/> (2) Absconder	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2) Revocation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3) Technical	

I. CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

#1-LAWS: by being arrested on 7-16-92 for Rape.

#6-DRUGS: by having in his possession and using a controlled substance, to wit: Cocaine.

#7-WEAPONS: by having in his possession or using as a dangerous weapon, to wit: screw driver.

Regarding the circumstances pertaining to the above alleged violated conditions, the following information was taken from the Initial Violation Report submitted 7-27-92 completed by District #4 Officer Jonathan Tintinger.

Pertaining to Condition #1-LAWS and #7-WEAPONS: According to the Initial Violation Report submitted,

Spencer was arrested on a 20 hour hold on the charge of Rape by the Kansas City Police Department on 7-16-92. According to the offense reports obtained, Spencer was introduced to the victim, Gina Bartlett, in a Kansas City area crack house, located in Kansas City, MO. After smoking Crack Cocaine, the victim was asked by Spencer for a ride home at approximately 6:00 p.m. The victim then gave Spencer a ride home and agreed to come upstairs, subsequent to his offer to give her gas money. After entering Spencer's apartment, Spencer and the victim smoked more Crack Cocaine, after which the victim attempted to leave the apartment. Spencer then allegedly jumped in front of her, and pushed her to the floor. The victim stated that Spencer got on top of her and started striking her in the face with his fist advising her to shut up. Allegedly, Spencer continued to punch her in the face until she begged him to stop and removed her clothes. Spencer then had sexual intercourse with the victim, removing his penis in time to ejaculate on the victim. Spencer then got dressed and told the victim to get dressed and directed her to drive him back to the drug house in order to purchase more Cocaine. Upon arrival at the drug house, the victim exited the vehicle and informed persons at the drug house that she had just been raped by Spencer. Spencer was chased away from the house by 2 of the male occupants and escaped. The victim was taken to the Independence Regional Hospital and received treatment for the Rape. The attending physician's report at the hospital indicated that the victim was visibility [sic] upset, crying at times, and evidenced

"bruises on the left side of mouth with moderate swelling, abrasion of inner-upper left lip, tender but not discolored on the right angular jaw." On 6-23-92 the victim identified Spencer as the rapist from a 6 picture color photo spread. Spencer gave a statement to the police officers that the victim's purse was on top of his refrigerator and he attempted to try to get the dope and pushed her away. . . . she fell and landed on his bed. When questioned whether or not he had hit the victim in the head with his hands, Spencer replied that he had not done it intentionally, or with his knowledge, however, it may have happened when he pushed her away from the purse. Spencer claimed to the detectives that the 2 had engaged in consensual intercourse. The victim reported that Spencer had a screw driver which he pressed against her side at some point during the alleged rape, but she was not clear at what point that happened. A warrant had not been issued to date of the violation report on this new offense.

Pertaining to Condition #6-DRUGS: As noted in the Initial Violation Report, Spencer allegedly met the victim at a drug house and they both smoked Crack Cocaine.

Regarding Condition #1-LAW and #7-WEAPONS: Spencer denies violating these conditions of parole.

Regarding Condition #6-DRUGS, Spencer admitted to this officer that he had in fact used Cocaine and advised this officer "so what". During the violation interview with this officer, Spencer portrayed a negative attitude and was somewhat verbally aggressive. He intends to have no witnesses at his hearing.

II. OTHER VIOLATIONS

None

III. RECOMMENDATION

Spencer appears before the Board on his first violation after being arrested for Suspicion of Rape. It does not appear that a warrant was ever issued for this offense. Spencer does admit to using Crack Cocaine, however, denies violating Conditions #1 and #7. Based upon the information presented in the violation report, there does appear to be significant evidence that Spencer has violated the conditions of his parole as stated. This officer would respectfully recommend to the Board that Spencer's parole supervision be revoked and he be scheduled for a hearing at a time deemed appropriate by the Board. Further parole consideration will be necessary in this case.

MAXIMUM RELEASE DATE: 10-16-93

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Peggy L. McClure
 Peggy L. McClure
 Institutional Parole Officer
 Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center
 PLM/slr

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 ADULT INSTITUTIONS
 FACE SHEET

REGISTER NO: 176948
 ILLEGIBLE NO: M000414829
 SSN: 498-62-6752
 ILLEGIBLE NO: 77598M5

COMMITMENT NAME: SPENCER RANDY G
 TRUE NAME: SPENCER RANDY G
 AGE AT COMMITMENT: 34

* * ALIAS NAMES * *

SPENCER GLENN : SMOTHERS RANDY
 SPENCER RANDY : SPENCER RANDY G
 SPENCER RANDY H :

BIRTH DATE: 03 31 1956
 BIRTH PLACE: BLOOMINGTON, IL
 ETHNICITY: NON-ILLEGIBLE
 HEIGHT: 5 FT. 11 IN. WEIGHT: 175
 SEX: MALE RACE: WHITE
 BUILD: STOCKY HAIR: BLONDE/
 EYES: GREEN COMPLEXION: FAIR

* * SCARS MARKS AND TATTOOS * *

CODE-1: TAT R ARM
 2: TAT UR ARM
 3: TAT LP ARM
 4: TAT L ILLEGIBLE
 5: TAT R ILLEGIBLE

DESCRIPTION-1: BOWLING BALL #1
 2: RANDY ON ROSE
 3: TIGER
 4: MOM, DAD, FLOWER
 5: TAMMY, STAR

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE:
BAPTIST

MARITAL STATUS:
NEVER MARRIED

* * EMERGENCY ADDRESS * *

NAME: SMOTHERS ROBERT
RELATIONSHIP: STEP-FATHER
STREET/CITY/STATE/ZIP:
#A-15 TERRA LIPPA TRL WARRENSBURG MO 64093
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 816-429-1471

NAME: WILSON JUDY
RELATIONSHIP: SISTER
STREET/CITY/STATE/ZIP:
708 DITMAN KANSAS CITY MO 64127
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 816-252-9382

* * MILITARY SERVICE * *

BRANCH: NEVER SERVED TYPE OF DISCHARGE:
DISCHARGE DATE: 00 00 00

* * PRIOR RECORD * *

PROBATION / MO: 02 PAROLE /
MO: 03 IMPRISONMENT /
MO: 03 ESCAPE / MO: 00
OTHER: 00 OTHER: 00 OTHER: 00 OTHER: 00

PRIOR REGISTER NUMBERS:
167629 048909 032238

* * OCCUPATION OR TRADE * *

OCCUPATIONS: LABORER (GENERAL)

* * SENTENCE SUMMARY * *

RECEIVED DATE: 11 14 1990
RETURNED FROM: CREDIT TIME
RELEASE DATE: 08 25 199(illegible)

NUMBER OF SENTENCES: 2
MAXIMUM AGGREGATE
RELEASE DATE: 10 16 199(illegible)

TOTAL SENTENCES LENGTH: 3
TIME CREDIT
RELEASE DATE:

* * COMMENTS * *

3 YRS (3.300)
PAROLED: 4-16-92; RET PV: 8-25-92.

REGISTER NO: 176948

COMMITMENT NAME: SPENCER RANDY G

* * PRESENT CONVICTIONS * *

001

CAUSE NO: CR904834 CLASS: C OCN:
MO CODE: 14020990 NCIC: 2299

PG: BURGLARY 2
SENTENCE DATE: 11 08 1990 LENGTH: 003 00 00
SENTENCE COUNTY: JACK RECEIVED: 11 14 1990
JAIL: 0028

SENTENCE START DATE: 10 17 1990
RETURN: 08 25 1992 NON-CREDITED:
MAXIMUM RELEASE: 10 16 1993 MAX: 10 16 1993
DISC TYPE:
CC/CS: REL TO SEQ: SENT STAT: ACTIVE
DISC DATE:

002

CAUSE NO: CR904834 CLASS: C OCN:
 MO CODE: 15010990 NCIC: 2399
 PG: STEALING OVER \$150.00
 SENTENCE DATE: 11 08 1990 LENGTH: 003 00 00
 SENTENCE COUNTY: JACK RECEIVED: 11 14 1990
 JAIL: 0028
 SENTENCE START DATE: 10 17 1990
 RETURN: 08 25 1992 NON-CREDITED:
 MAXIMUM RELEASE: 10 16 1993 MAX: 10 16 1993
 DISC TYPE:
 CC/CS: CC REL TO SEQ: 001 SENT STAT: ACTIVE
 DISC DATE:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF
 JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

STATE OF MISSOURI NO. CR90-4834
 PLAINTIFF DOCKET ACJ
 vs. DIVISION 101
Randy G. Spencer
 DEFENDANT

JUDGMENT
 (GUILTY PLEA - NO PROBATION)

On November 8 19 90, came the attorney for the
 State Robert Adams and defendant appeared in
 person and by attorney, Kent Hall.

It is adjudged that defendant, having been found
 guilty upon a plea of guilty entered on November 8,
1990, of the offense(s) of Count 1 - Burglary

2° Count 2 - Stealing over
\$150.00 a class C felony/~~misdemeanor~~ is
 guilty of said offense(s).

It is ordered and adjudged that defendant is sen-
 tenced and committed to the custody of the Division of
 Adult Institutions/~~Jackson County Department of Cor-~~
~~rections~~ for imprisonment for a period of Three years
each count to run concurrent
Acknowledgment read by the Court and signed by the
defendant.

It is ordered that the Court Administrator deliver a
 certified copy of this judgment and commitment to the
 Jackson County Department of Corrections and that the
 copy serve as the commitment of defendant.

It is ordered and adjudged that the State of Missouri
 have and recover from defendant the sum of \$46.00 for
 the Crime Victims' Compensation Fund and that execu-
 tion issue therefor.

It is ordered and adjudged, pursuant to Chapter 600
 R.S.Mo., that the State of Missouri have and recover from
 defendant the sum \$ 50.00 for services of the Public
 Defender, and that execution issue therefor.

November 8, 1990
 DATE

/s/ Illegible
 Judge

\$46 Crime Victims' Compensation
Fund unpaid.

/s/ Illegible
D.C.A.

The Jackson County Department of
corrections hereby endorse upon this
commitment that this person
spent 29 days in jail.

/s/ Annette Jones
Criminal Records Unit
10-17-90 thru 11-14-90

TRUE COPY - ATTEST
CIRCUIT COURT OF
JACKSON COUNTY, MO
COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S
OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINAL RECORDS
BY /s/ Illegible DCA

STATE OF MISSOURI 405 East 13th Street
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS 5th Floor
BOARD OF PROBATION Kansas City, MO 64106
AND PAROLE (816) 889-2271

VIOLATION REPORT

Name: SPENCER, Randy G. No.: IN176948-P
Date: 7/27/92

TYPE OF CASE	TYPE OF REPORT
Board	Initial

Crime: PG: Stealing	Sentence:
0/\$150; Burglary II	3 years (3,3 cc)
Date Supv. Began:	Expires:
04/16/91	10/16/93

TYPE OF VIOLATION:
Felony (1)

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:
Continuance (1)

VIOLATION INTERVIEW:

Date: 7/17/92	Place:
Time: 4:20 p.m.	Jackson County Jail
	1300 Cherry, KCMO 64106

- X Client Advised that Any Statements May be Included in Violation Report
- X Client Given Booklet "Rights of Alleged Violator"
- X Waived Preliminary Hearing/Requested Preliminary Hearing

IN CUSTODY? X Yes Date: 7/17/92

Location: Jackson County Jail

I. Introduction

Violation of Parole Condition #1, by allegedly committing the offense of Rape.

Violation of Parole Condition #6, by the use of Cocaine.

Violation of Parole Condition #7, by use of a dangerous weapon.

II. Particulars of Violation

Spencer was arrested on a twenty-hour hold on a charge of Rape by Officers of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department on 7/16/92, at an unknown time and unknown place, and subsequently held on the authority of a warrant issued by this officer dated 7/17/92.

Circumstances of the violation of Condition #1 are as follows: Accorditg [sic] to KCMO Police Department Report #92-077642, on 6/3/92, Spencer was introduced to the victim, Gina Bartlett, in a Kansas City Area Crack House, located near 24th and Park Streets, KCMO. After smoking crack, the victim was asked by Spencer for a ride home at approximately 6:00 p.m. The victim then gave Spencer a ride home

and agreed to come upstairs, subsequent to his offer to give her gas money. After entering Spencer's apartment, Spencer and the victim smoked more crack, after which the victim attempted to leave the apartment. Spencer then allegedly jumped in front of her and pushed her to the floor. The victim stated that he got on top of her and started striking her in the face with his fists and told her to shut up. Allegedly, Spencer continued to punch her face until she begged him to stop and removed her clothes. Spencer then enjoyed sexual intercourse with the victim prior to his removing his penis in time to ejaculate on the victim. Spencer then got dressed and told the victim to get dressed, after which he directed the victim to drive him back to the drug house in order to purchase more Cocaine. Upon arrival at the drug house, the victim exited the vehicle. The victim informed the persons at the drug house that she had just been raped by Spencer. Next, Spencer was chased away from the house by two of the male occupants and escaped. The victim entered the drug house, telephoned her parents, and was picked up at the house by her father and brother, prior to receiving treatment for the rape at Independence Regional Hospital. The attending physician's report at Independence Regional Hospital indicated that the victim was visibly upset, crying at times, and evidenced "bruises on the left side of mouth with moderate swelling, abrasion of inner-upper left lip, tender but not discolored on right angular jaw." Members of the KCPD were dispatched on the reported rape by hospital personnel. On 6/13/92, officers of the KCMO Police Department Sex Crimes Unit responded to an anonymous tip that the name of the rapist was Randy Spencer. An ALERT Systems check of Randy Spencer by Police detectives provided additional descriptive

information as well as a mug shot of Spencer obtained from the Police Records Bureau. On 6/23/92, the victim identified Spencer as the rapist from a six-picture color photospread. After being detained for questioning regarding this offense on 7/16/92, Spencer told investigating detectives that "her purse was on top of my refrigerator, and I attempted to try to get to the dope and pushed her away. . . . she fell and landed on my bed." When asked by detectives whether or not he had hit the victim in the head with his hands, Spencer replied, "not intentionally, not with my knowledge, it may have happened when I pushed her away from the purse." However, Spencer claimed to investigating detectives that the two had engaged in consensual sexual intercourse.

This case was turned over on 7/17/92 from the KCMO Police Department Sex Crimes Unit to the Jackson County Prosecuting Attorney's Office. As of the date of this writing, no State charges have been formally filed.

In response to the above violation, Spencer had no response.

Circumstances of the violation of Condition #6 are as follows: According to the KCMO Police Department Report #92-077642, Spencer admitted to smoking Crack Cocaine, on 6/3/92.

In response to the above violation, Spencer admitted the violation.

Circumstances of the violation of Condition #7 are as follows: According to the above-mentioned KCPD Report #92-077642, the victim stated that Spencer had a screwdriver which he, "pressed" against her side, at some point during the alleged

rape, but that she wasn't clear at what point that happened.

In response to the above violation, Spencer denied the violation.

III. Other Violations

None.

IV. Recommendation

This officer's recommendation is for Continuance and placement in Farmington Treatment Center/ Mineral Area Treatment Center. Spencer has admitted to smoking Crack Cocaine within two weeks of being released from Fellowship House, on 5/21/92. Spencer received a violation report from Fellowship House staff, relative to using Cocaine on or about 4/2/92. Spencer has admitted before to the use of "anything I can get my hands on," relative to drugs. Yet, of greater concern to the undersigned officer than Spencer's cavalier attitude regarding drug use while on parole, is the fact that Spencer admitted to investigating detectives that he pushed the victim until she fell yet can't clearly recall whether he "intentionally" assaulted her, although "it may have happened." This officer contends that Spencer, regardless of the disposition of this new case, is obviously a violent and impulsive individual who represents a clear danger to the community. This officer contends that Spencer has every intention of continuing to use drugs whenever possible, despite what help is offered him. Randy Spencer is a registered sex offender, having been given a five-year prison sentence for Sodomy in 1983. However, an

ultimate recommendation based on the alleged violations of Conditions #1 and #7 is being held in abeyance pending disposition of this new rape charge, by the Jackson County Prosecuting Attorney's Office. In the event formal charges are ultimately filed, a separate recommendation will be forthcoming. Meanwhile, in view of the alleged rape, it is deemed necessary to immediately remove Spencer from the community. The Prosecuting Attorney's Office has advised it will be a month or so before the case is reviewed for possible filing of charges. No objection was posed to returning Spencer as a parole violator in the interim.

V. Availability

Spencer is currently in the custody of the Jackson County Jail, 1300 Cherry, Kansas City, Missouri 64106, and is immediately available to the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan L. Tintinger/04-07
State Probation & Parole Officer
Kansas City, MO
District #4

Illegible
Unit Supervisor
Date: _____

JLT/bar 08/06/92

SIGNATURE ON FILE
WAIVER ON FILE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,)	
Petitioner,)	
vs.	)	No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
MIKE KEMNA,	)	(Filed
Respondent.	)	Jul. 13, 1993)

ORDER

Upon motion of respondent, and for good cause shown, it is ORDERED that respondent is granted an enlargement of time up to and including July 7, 1993, in which to file a response to the petitioner's petition as directed by this Court's order to show cause.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ Elmo B. Hunter
ELMO B. HUNTER
UNITED STATES
DISTRICT JUDGE

Kansas City, Missouri,

Dated: 7-13-93.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,	)	Case No.
Petitioner,	)	93-0299-CV-W-3-P
)	
vs.	)	(Filed
	)	Jul. 14, 1993)
MIKE KEMNA,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

PETITIONER'S MOTION AND REQUEST FOR
FINAL DISPOSITION OF THIS MATTER

Comes now, the petitioner, Randy G. Spencer, pro-se, and moves this court to make a final adjudication [sic] of this matter and in support of this request, this petitioner will state as follows:

1. That this petitioner is moving this court for a final adjudication of this matter, because this petitioner has been granted "good time" and this petitioner *may* be released from confinement, on August 7, 1993, and if a final disposition of this matter is not reached by August 7, 1993, then this petitioner will suffer irreparable harm, by being denied the rights and benefits [sic] which are secured to this petitioner by the United States constitution, through the use of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, resulting in this petitioner being illegally confined and restrained from his liberty, for (13) months of this petitioners life, without due process of the law, and leaving this petitioner with no way to vindicate himself, during this time.

2. The *if* this petitioner is released from confinement on August 7, 1993 and *if* this matter is not adjudicated [sic] by then, then all of this petitioners time, money, and efforts, will have been for nothing, as this court knows that when this petitioner is released, and if the issues of this petitioners petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are not resolved by then, then this petitioners petition and the issues thereof, become moot, as no relief can be granted to this petitioner, *by way of the Writ*, if this petitioner is no longer in confinement.

3. That this petitioner realizes that such a request is highly unusual, but under these circumstances, not entirely unreasonable, especially [sic] in light of the facts that when this petitioner was arrested and detained for alleged parole violation, this petitioner had (14) months left to serve on this petitioners sentence, and with it taking over two (2) months for this petitioner to even see the parole board, for revocation, another (6) six months exhausting State Judicial Remedies, (2) two months getting a show cause order issued in this case, and (2) two more months spent on the respondent requesting extensions of time, all of which has caused this petitioner to virtually serve out the remainder of his sentence, and leaving this petitioner unable to regain his freedom, by the use of the Writ.

4. That this court has the jurisdiction [sic] to invoke a final adjudication [sic] and judgement in this matter, through the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and pursuant to, in accordance [sic] with, but not limited to, Titles 28 U.S.C. §2241 et seq. (1993), §1331 Federal Question, § §2201-2202 Declaratory [sic] Judgement, or any other remedy that this court may have at its disposal [sic].

5. That this petitioner believes that the respondents attorneys [sic] have known about this petitioners *possibale* [sic] release, on August 7, 1993 and that the true reasons behind the respondents requests for extensions of time, was to vex this case as long as possible, all the while, waiting for this petitioner to be released from confinement, then to move this court for a dismissal of this case, on the grounds that no relief can be granted to this petitioner, by way of the Writ, because this petitioner would not longer be in confinement, making this petitioners case, moot.

6. That in this courts order of May 13, 1993, and granting this petitioners clames [sic], a liberal construction, under *Haines vs. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972), this court has ascertained [sic] from this petitioners petition, that this petitioner was challenging the revocation of this petitioners parole and that this petitioner had listed the following grounds for relief:

(1) That this petitioner was denied the right to a preliminary hearing concerning alleged parole violations;

(2) That this petitioners conditional release date was suspended without a hearing;

(3) That this petitioners parole revocation hearing was constitutionally flawed and did not comport with the principles of due process; and

(4) That this petitioner was denied the oppertunity [sic] to review the evidence relied on in revoking this petitioners parole.

7. That this petitioner will attempt to substaniate [sic] the grounds, listed herein, by way of this courts

order on May 13, 1993, as the grounds for which this petitioner seeks relief and a final adjudication [sic] of this matter.

8. That on July 16, 1992, this petitioner was "picked up", not arrested, by the Kansas City Police Department, for the purpose of a (20) twenty hour investigation, into the alligation [sic] of the crime of rape.

9. That before the (20) twenty hour investigation was over, on July 17, 1992 this petitioners parole officer issued a warrent [sic] for this petitioners arrest, for parole violation, and, this petitioner was taken to the Jackson County Jail, in Kansas City, Missouri. Please see exhibit A.

10. That also on July 17, 1992 this petitioners parole officer conducted an interview with this petitioner and this petitioners parole officer handed this petitioner a copy of the warrent [sic] for arrest and detention of this petitioner, a copy of the rules and regulations of the Missouri Department of Probation and parole, in a hand-booklet entitled, "Rights of Alleged Parole Violator to Preliminary and Revocation Hearing", and, at the ill-advice of this petitioners parole officer, who stated that he had probable cause to violate this petitioner and that "this is only a formality", he asked this petitioner to sign a waiver to a preliminary hearing on the (2) two alleged violations of the conditions of this petitioners parole, which where shown on the warrent [sic] for arrest and detention of this petitioner, and this petitioner was given a copy of this signed waiver as well. Please see exhibits A and B.

11. That after this petitioner had signed the waiver, exhibit "B", and was able to read and comprehend what this petitioners rights *actually where* [sic], at a preliminary hearing, even under the rules and regulations of the Missouri Department of Probation & Parole did this petitioner realize that he should not have signed a waiver of his right to a preliminary hearing, on the (2) two alleged parole violations, that where on the warrent [sic] for arrest and detention of this petitioner.

12. That on approximatly [sic] August 7, 1993, while this petitioner was still in the custody of the Jackson County Jail, this petitioners parole officer brang [sic] this petitioner a copy of the violation report, prepaired [sic] by this petitioners parole officer, and as this petitioner had read this violation report, this petitioner noticed that this petitioner was now being violated for (3) three violations of the conditions of this petitioners parole, and not just the (2) two that where [sic] on the warrent [sic] for arrest and detention of this petitioner. Please see exhibit C and compair [sic] to exhibit A.

13. That this petitioner "*did not sign a waiver*" of this rights to a preliminary hearing and the rights secured therein, on this third alleged violation of the conditions of this petitioners parole, and for this petitioner to be brought back to prison and violated (revoked) on this third alleged violation of this petitioners parole, without first affording this petitioner with a preliminary hearing, and the rights secured therein, was to have violated this petitioners rights under the 5th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution, to not be deprived of "liberty" without Due Process of Law, and even the Supreme Court Justice BRENNAN has stated:

"I agree that a parole may not be revoked, consistently with Due Process Clause, unless the parolee is afforded, first, a preliminary hearing. . . ."

Morrissey v Brewer, 408 U.S. 471, 92 S.Ct. 2593, 2605 (1972) and *Gagnon v Scaprelli*, 411 U.S. 778, 93 S.Ct. 1756 (1973), however, this petitioners parole was revoked, without first affording this petitioner with a preliminary hearing on the third alleged violation of the conditions of this petitioners parole.

14. That by not affording this petitioner with a preliminary hearing and the rights secured therein, on the third alleged violation of the conditions of this petitioners parole, as stated on the violation report, (exhibit C), this petitioner was denied his right and ability to defend himself, to present witnesses and documented evidence, the right to confront and cross-examine any adverse witnesses (unless the hearing officer specifically finds good cause for not allowing confrontation), and disclosure of the evidenc [sic] against this petitioner, all of which might have been used and asserted by this petitioner, to prove that there might not have been probably cause to take this petitioner back to prison.

15. That also by not affording this petitioner with a preliminary hearing and the rights secured therein, on the third alleged violation of the conditions of this petitioners parole, this petitioner was prejudiced, in that if this petitioner was afforder [sic] a preliminary hearing and the rights secured therein, on the third alleged violation of the conditions of this petitioners parole, then this petitioner might have been able to shed enough light to have cleared himself on the third alleged violation, and

this petitioner, as well, might have been able to clear himself on the first (2) two alleged violations of the conditions of this petitioners parole, which had caused this petitioner to be arrested and detained, as all three (3) alleged violations of the conditions of this petitioners parole, where related, and to have cleared this petitioners self on one alleged violation, was to have possibly cleared this petitioners self, on all three (3) alleged violations of the conditions of this petitioners parole.

16. That this petitioner remained in the custody of the Jackson County Jail, in Kansas City, Missouri, until August 25, 1992, when this petitioner was transported back to the Missouri Department of Corrections, at the Fulton Reception & Diagnostic Center, (F.R.D.C.), in Fulton, Missouri.

17. That while this petitioner was detained at the F.R.D.C., on September 14, 1992, this petitioner was interviewed by an institutional parole officer, a Peggy McClure.

18. That at this interview, on September 14, 1992, Peggy McClure handed this petitioner a copy of the warrant [sic] for arrest and return [sic] of this petitioner, a copy of the scheduling notice for this petitioners revocation hearing, and a copy of the form in which this petitioner had requested a revocation hearing on. Please see exhibits D. E. and F.

19. That also at this interview, on September 14, 1992, Peggy McClure informed [sic] this petitioner that it was this petitioners responsibility to contact witnesses and to secure counsel, for this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, and that she was authorized

to offer this petitioner (1) one stamp and a phone call, for this petitioner to contact witnesses and to secure counsel with, and further, that this petitioner was being brought in front of the board, for violation of Laws, Drugs, and the possession [sic] of a dangerous Weapon, all of which this petitioner denied.

20. That on September 20, 1992, this petitioner wrote the institutional records office, at F.R.D.C., to find out if this petitioner had any holds, warrants [sic] or detainers, placed against this petitioner. Please see exhibit G.

21. That this petitioner was reading in his handbook, entitled "Rights of Alleged Violator To Preliminary and Revocation Hearing", issued under the authority of the Missouri Department of Probation and Parole, and on pages 8 & 9, of this booklet, this petitioner noticed, among other things, that this petitioner had been given the right to have a representative [sic] of "this petitioners choice", at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, and that such choices may include, family members, friends, employers and legal counsel.

Please see exhibit H.

22. That also on September 20, 1992, this petitioner, being faced with very little [sic] time and virtually no money, had wrote the institutional parole officer [sic], Peggy McClure, and this petitioner requested that this petitioner be allowed to have an inmate paralegal, a David Graham, at F.R.D.C., to be present and this petitioners legal counsel, at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992. Please see exhibit I, with the

original being on file with the Supreme Court for the State of Missouri, under case number, 75670.

23. That on September 21, 1992, this petitioners note, exhibit I, was returned to this petitioner, with this petitioners request being denied. Please see exhibit I.

24. That although the State of Missouri has not incorporated into its legislation, the rights of a parolee at and in a revocation hearing, according to Missouri Practice, volume 19, section 551, this petitioner did have the right to a representative [sic], of this petitioners "choice", at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, and apparently [sic] this is endorsed, along with other rights, by the Supreme Court in, *Black v Ramano*, U.S. 105, S.Ct. 2254, 85 L.Ed.2d 636 (1985); see also, *Abel v Wyrick*, 574 S.W.2d 411 (Mo. banc 1978).

25. That even under the rules and regulations of the Missouri Department of Probation & Parole, exhibit H., this petitioner had a liberty interest involved, in this petitioner having a representative [sic] of this petitioners "choice", at this petitioners revocation hearing of September 24, 1992, and courts have held that a "liberty interest" could be found in state statutes, judicial decrees, or by rules and regulations; see, *Kozlowski v Coughlin*, 539 F. Supp. 852 (S.D.N.Y. 1982); *Parker v Cook*, 642 F.2d 865 (1981); and *Pagliese v Nelson*, 617 F.2d 916 (1980). Please see exhibit H.

26. That also, when this petitioner requested a representative [sic] of this petitioners "choice", this petitioner chose to be represented by an inmate para-legal, at F.R.D.C., to represent this petitioner at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, but when this

petitioners request was denied, in essence [sic], this petitioner was denied the right to legal counsel, at this petitioners revocation hearing, as the requirements of due process are the same for probation and parole revocation hearings, see *Baker v Wainwright*, 527 F.2d 372 (1976), and the requirement of due process is,

" . . . counsel should be provided for indigents [sic] on probation or parole cases where, after being informed [sic] of his right to request counsel, the probationer or parolee makes such a request . . . "

Gagnon v Scaprelli, 411 U.S. 778, 93 S.Ct. 1756, 1760 n. 5 (1973).

27. That this petitioner is not claiming as a ground for relief, that this petitioner was denied his right to be informed [sic] of the right to request counsel, although this surely should be considered, but when this petitioner was told that it was this petitioners "responsibility" to secure counsel, for this petitioners revocation hearing, and with this petitioner having virtually no money, when this petitioner wrote the note requesting that an inmate para-legal, F.R.D.C., be allowed to represent this petitioner, at this petitioners revocation hearing, if the State of Missouri was not going to provide this petitioner with legal representation, then this petitioner should not have been denied the right to have a representative [sic] of this petitioners choice, but with this petitioner not being informed [sic] of his right to request counsel, and that counsel might be provided for this petitioner, if this petitioner was indigent [sic] and denied the allegations [sic], along with this petitioner not being allowed to have a representative [sic] of this petitioners "choice", choice being

an inmate para-legal, then this petitioners minimum due process rights, as described in either *Morrissey v Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 92 S.Ct. 2593 (1972), or *Gagnon v Scaprelli*, 411 U.S. 778, 93 S.Ct. 1756 (1973), were violated and denied to this petitioner.

28. That if nothing else, when this petitioner wrote the note (exhibit I), to Peggy McClure, at F.R.D.C., an inquiry should have been held to determine if legal counsel, should have been appointed for this petitioner, by the Missouri Department of Probation & Parole, but it wasn't.

29. That on September 24, 1992, this petitioners revocation hearing, went as scheduled, without informing this petitioner of his right to confront and cross-examine witness, and by not informing [sic] this petitioner of his right to confront and cross-examine witnesses, this petitioners due process rights, may have been violated. See, *Lawrence v Smith*, 541 F.Supp. 179-187 (W.D.N.Y. 1978). This petitioner is not claiming this as a ground for relief [sic], but surely this should be considered.

30. That this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, was centered around [sic] this petitioner being questioned about the allegation [sic] of rape against this petitioner, with this petitioner consistently [sic] challenging and denying the accuracy of the violation report, and one parole board member started the hearing off, by stating, I see here that the violation report [sic] says that you (meaning this petitioner) have been arrested and charged with the crime of rape, and immediately [sic] this petitioner spoke up and stated that this petitioner had not been charged with the crime of rape and this petitioner

handed the board member, exhibit G, to show that even some (70) days later, this petitioner had still not been charged with the crime of rape, or any other crime, since [sic] this petitioner had been put on parole.

31. That even with the knowledge that this petitioner had not been charged with the crime of rape, this one parole board member continued to question this petitioner about the allegation [sic], with this petitioner continuing to deny it.

32. That this on parole board member stated that the violation report states that this petitioner had used a weapon (screw driver) against the alleged victim, and this petitioner pointed out that on page two (2) of the violation report, that the report stated that the alleged victim wasn't "clear" as to what point the weapon "might" have even been used, clearly putting doubt on the accuracy of the alleged victims statement and the violation report or if this petitioner even used a weapon, at all, against anyone.

33. That this one parole board member started showing signs of irritation [sic] and stated that the violation report states that this petitioner had admitted to using [sic] drugs, but this petitioner denied this allegation [sic].

34. That this one parole board member really got irritated [sic] at the proceeding of this petitioners revocation hearing, and slamming his hands on the table [sic], this one parole board member had stated, you mean that you are not going to admit to these violations, and this petitioner said no, as the violation report was untrue and

the alligations [sic] against this petitioner are wrong and that this petitioner should not be getting violated.

35. This petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, was ended, but this petitioner was never told "why" there where [sic] no adverse witnesses present and against this petitioner at this petitioners revocation hearing, but for the purpose of this court, the hearsey [sic] violation report, exhibit C, clearly states that this petitioner was at the K.C.P.D, on July 16, 1992, on a "twenty hour hold", and that the alleged violations #1, LAWS, and, #7, WEAPONS, where being held in *abeyance*, but the Missouri Department of Probation & Parole revoked this petitioners parole, on all three alleged violation, even though this petitioner had not violated any laws or been found to be in posession [sic] of any dangerous weapons. Please see exhibit N.

36. That for the purposes of this court, this date, this petitioner has not been arrested and/or convicted of any crime, nor has this petitioner been found to be in posession [sic] or tested positive, of any drugs, sence [sic] this petitioner was placed on parole, on April 16, 1992, nor has this petitioner been found to be in posession [sic] of any type of a dangerous weapon, nor has this petitioner been found to be in use of or admitting to the use of drugs, since [sic] this petitioner was placed on parole, on April 16, 1992 and the Missouri Department of Probation & Parole should not have revoked this petitioners parole, on September 24, 1992, for violating the conditions of this petitioners parole, as described on exhibits F & N, and according to Mo. Rev. Stat. section 217.720;

"If no violation is established and found, then the parole or conditional release shall continue . . . "

37. Taht [sic] a violation of the conditions of this petitioners parole, was not established or found on violations #1. Laws & #7. Weapons, and the only violation of the conditions of this petitioners parole that "might" have been established, was the *alleged use of drugs*, and that is *only* because the violation report, hearsey [sic], stated that this petitioner had admitted to useing [sic] drugs, which this petitioner did not.

38. That

" . . . the first step of revocation decision involves retrospect factual question whether parolee had in fact violated one or more conditions of his parole. Only if it is determined that the parolee did violate the conditions does the second question arise: should the parolee be recommitted to prison or should other steps be taken to protect society and improve chances of rehabilitation."

Gagnon v Scaprelli, at 784, 93 S.Ct., at 1760, quoting *Morrissey* 408 U.S., at 479-80, 92 S.Ct., 2593.

39. That the spirit of those decessions [sic] *require* that the Missouri Department of Probation & Parole, must find that this petitioner "had in fact violated one or more of the conditions of" this petitioners parole, and that once the violation has been "established", (Mo. Rev. Stat. 217.720), by varified facts", *Morrissey*, supra, Key 272, should this petitioner be recommitted to prison or should other steps be taken to improve chances of rehabilitation for this petitioner?

40. That this petitioners parole officer had seen fit to recommend "Continuance" of this petitioners parole, (page 3 of exhibit C), but the Missouri Department of Probation & Parole decided to revoke this petitioners parole, without "varified [sic] facts", and to recommitte [sic] this petitioner to prison without even attempting to improve this petitioners chances of rehabilitation, completely destroying [sic] the spirits of both Gagnon & Morrissey, supras.

41. That this petitioner believes that a large part of the parole boards prejudice against this petitioner, was due to the fact that this petitioners parole office had stated in the violation report, (page 3 of exhibit C), that this petitioner was a registered sex offender, and with this petitioner being questioned about the alligation [sic] of rape, the parole board *conclusively presumed* this petitioner to be guilty, and revoked this petitioners parole.

42. That the Supreme Court in *Morrissey v Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 92 S.Ct. 2593 (1972), Constitutional Law, Key 272, has stated:

"What is required by due process for parole revocation is informal hearing structure to assure that finding of parole violation will be based on varified [sic] facts . . . U.S.C.A.14",

and the District Court for the Southern District of New York has clearly stated;

"At parole revocation hearing, burden is on the state to show violation of conditions of parole by preponderance of evidence, . . ."

Johnson v Kelsh, 664 F.Supp. 162 (S.D.N.Y. 1987).

43. That this petitioners parole was not revoked on "varified [sic] facts" or by a "preponderance of the evidence", but rather, this petitioners parole was revoked on unsupported hearsay [sic] evidence, which violated this petitioners rights under the 5th, 6th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

44. That for the purposes of this court, this petitioner is relying heavily [sic] on the decession [sic] in State Ex Rel. *Mack v Purkett*, 825 S.W. 2d 851 (Mo. banc 1992), and *IN RE CARSON*, 789 S.W.2d 495 (Mo.App.1990), where both of those courts held that the petitioners in those cases, were denied their minimum due precess [sic] rights, by not being allowed to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, and the Supreme Court for the State of Missouri, in *Purkett*, supra, page 854, emphasised [sic]:

"The court concluded by not being able to confront and cross-examine the person who provided the evidence, the petitioners due process rights where [sic] violated. 789 S.W.2d 497".

45. That not only was this petitioner not allowed to confront and cross-examine this petitioners parole officer, at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, but this petitioner was "never" told "why" there were no adverse witnesses at this petitioners revocation hearing, and the Supreme Court for the state of Missouri has stated, in *Purket*, supra, page 857:

" . . . the clear requirment [sic] of *Morrissey* (is) that the hearing officer specifically [sic] find good cause for not allowing confratation [sic]. Undoubtedly, that requirment [sic] must be meet [sic] as a precondition to considering purely

hearsey [sic] statements of persons not subject to confratation [sic] . . . "

and for the parole board to not imform [sic] this petitioner, at the begining [sic] of this petitioners revocation hearing, "why" there were no adverse witnesses at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, was to deny this petitioner of his minimum due process rights, as described in either, *Morrissey v Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 92 S.Ct. 2593 (1972), and, *Gagnon v Scaprelli*, 411 U.S. 778, 93 S.Ct. 1756 (1973).

46. That this petitioner was prejudiced, by not being allowed to confront and cross-examine this petitioners parole officer, at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, in that if this petitioner was able to cross-examine this petitioners parole officer, at this petitioners revocation hearing, then this petitioner could have shown that this petitioners parole officers violation report, exhibit C, was inaccerate [sic] and untrue, but without this petitioner being allowed to cross-examine this petitioners parole officer, at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, the parole board took this petitioners parole officers report, exhibit C, as absolute truth, and this petitioners parole, "liberty", was revoked. Please see exhibit N.

47. That in dealing with the parole boards decission [sic] to rely "solely" on the violation report, exhibit C, as the basis for revoking this petitioners parole, the Alabama Criminal Appeals Court has held:

"But where the only evidence at a revocation hearing was a parole violation report that consisted of information that had in turn been obtained from police reports, the violation

reports where [sic] held not to have sufficient indicia of reliability.

Hill v State, 350 So.2d 716-18 (Ala.Crim.App.1977)", cited from *Mack v Purkett*, 825 S.W.2d 851, 856 (Mo.banc 1992).

48. That in violating this petitioners parole, the parole board, should not have held that the violation report, exhibit [sic] C, as having indicia of reliability, as it was unsupported, hearsey [sic], bias, and clearly prejudicial against this petitioner, further, with the Missouri Supreme Court, in *Purkett*, supra, articulating the use of hearsey [sic] evidence, against a parolees right to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, through the Missouri Attorney Generals Office, the parole board knew, or should have known, that by revoking this petitioners parole, based "soly [sic]" on an unsuported [sic] violation report, was to deny this petitioner of his minimum due process rights, as mandated in *Morrissey v Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 92 S.Ct. 2604 (1972), through the decessions [sic] that were handed down in *Mack v Purkett*, 825 S.W.2d 851 (Mo.banc1992), and, *IN RE CARSON*, 789 S.W.2d 495 (Mo.App.1990), but the parole board revoked this petitioners parole, anyways.

49. That for the Missouri Department of Probation & Parole, to revoke this petitioners parole, based "solely" on an unsupported violation report, was to revoke this petitioners parole on hearsey [sic] evidence, and to deny this petitioner his rights, under the confratation [sic] clause, of the 6th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, as the Missouri Court of Appeals has clearly stated:

"Petitioners complaint that he was denied the right to confrtation [sic] and cross-examination is well founded. Petitioner was entitled to confront and cross-examine the person who provided the evidence which resulted in his loss of liberty. By not being afforded that opportunity, petitioner was denied the minimum rights of due process to which he was entitled."

IN RE CARSON, 789 S.W.2d 495, 497 (Mo.App.1990).

50. That this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, was not unlike the revocations, in either *Mack v Purkett*, 825 S.W.2d 851(Mo.banc1992) or *IN RE CARSON*, 789 S.W.2d 495 (Mo.App.1990), where the courts in both those cases adjudicated [sic] that the petitioners where [sic] denied their minimum due process rights, because they were not allowed to confront and cross-examine *any* adverse witnesses, at their revocation hearings, and with this petitioner not being told why there where no adverse witnesses, and this petitioner not being allowed to confront and cross-examine this petitioners parole officer, at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, then this court should adjudicate [sic] that this petitioners minimum due process rights were denied to this petitioner as well.

51. That,

" . . . fundamental liberty is valuable and its termination inflicts a greivous [sic] loss on the parolee, (and) the court concluded in *Morrissey* that the decission [sic] to revoke parole must be made in comformity [sic] with due process standards. 408 U.S., at 482, 92 S.Ct., at 2600."

cited from *Gagnon v Scaprelli*, 411 U.S. 778, 93 S.Ct. 1756(1973).

52. That by not affording this petitioner with his minimum due process rights, at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, as mandated in either *Morrissey* or *Scaprelli*, supras, and then revoking this patitioners [sic] parole, based "solely" on unsupported hearsey [sic] evidence, the parole board caused this petitioners to suffer a greivous [sic] loss of his "liberty", without due process of law, in violation of this petitioners federally protected rights, under the 5th, 6th, and 14th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

53. That not only was this petitioner denied his minimum due process rights, at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, but this petitioner was not even provided with a written statement by the factfinders,

"as to the evidence relied on *and* the reasons for revoking parole."

Morrissey v Brewer, 408 U.S. 471, 92 S.Ct. 2593, 2604 (1972).

54. That even under the rules and regulations of the Missouri Department of Probation & Parole, in this petitioners handbooklet, entitled, "Rights of Alleged Violator to Preliminary and Revocation Hearing", on page (10), of exhibit J, it states:

"After the revocation hearing, the Parole Board will supply the alleged violator with a written notice within ten (10) working days setting out their decision. This notice will be sent within ten

(10) working days from the time the decision was made." Please see exhibit J, page 10.

55. That this petitioners exhibits K, L, and M, will show this court, that this petitioner did not recieve [sic] within (20) working days, or even one-hundred and twenty (120) days, a decision from the parole board as to the evidence relied on and the reasons for revoking this petitioners parole, in fact, it took this petitioner the grievance procedure of the Missouri Department of Corrections, and, one-hundred and twenty-one days (121), for this petitioner to recieve [sic] a written statement from the parole board, as to evidence relied on in revoking this petitioners parole, but to this date, this petitioner has not recieved [sic] a written statement from the parole board, as to the reasons for revoking this petitioners parole. Please see exhibits M & N, which this petitioner recieved [sic] on or after January 23, 1993; four months and one day, after this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992.

56. That the minimum due process requirments [sic] of Morrissey or Gagnon, supras, clearly require that this petitioner to be provided, with "a written statement from the factfinders as to the evidence relied on *and reasons for revoking parole*, Morrissey, supra, page 2604, and withput [sic] this petitioner being provided with a written stsement [sic] from the parole board, of the reasons for revoking this petitioners parole, this petitioners minimum due process rights where [sic] violated, under the standards as mandated in both Morrissey, and, Scaprelli, supras, and further:

"There is no place in our system of law for reaching a result of such tremendous consequences without ceremony - without hearing, without effective assistance of counsel, without a ststatement [sic] of reasons. *Kent v United States*, 383 U.S. 541, 554, 86 S.Ct. 1045, 1053, 16 L.Ed.2d 84 (1966)."

cited from *Morrissey v Brewer*, 408 U.S.495, 92 S.Ct. 2593, 2608 (1972).

57. That the spirit of Morrissey, supra, page 2604, is that the entire parole revocation process, should be completed in about two (2) months, as the Supreme Court in Morrissey, supra, has stated:

"A lapse of two months, . . . would not appear to be unreasonable".

however, from the date in which this petitioner was arrested for alleged parole violation, July 17, 1992, until this petitioner had "finally" recieved [sic] a written statement from the parole board, was well *over six months*, and any time over the two (2) months period, as suggested in Morrissey, supra, should be held to be unreasonable, and in this petitioners situation, a denial of this petitioners minimum due process rights, and esspicailly [sic] so, sence [sic] this petitioner has still not recieved [sic] a written statement from the parole board, for the reasons for revoking this patitioners [sic] parole.

58. That without this petitioner recieving [sic] a written statement from the parole board, concerning this petitioners revocation hearing, and before this petitioners conditional release date of October 16, 1992, this petitioner "thought" that he still retained his mandate conditional release date, on October 16, 1992, however, what

this petitioner found out was, was that this petitioner had lost his conditional release date of October 16, 1992, when this petitioner was brought back to prison and labeled a parole violator.

59. That pursuant with court order and Missouri Laws, this petitioner was sentenced to the Missouri Department of Corrections, on November 8, 1990, for the term of two, 3, 3, year sentences, to run concurrently, and with this petitioner being granted jail time, this petitioners sentence start date, was October 17, 1990.

60. That according to Mo. Rev. Stat., 1992, volume 3, section 558.011:

1. The authorized terms of imprisonment, including both prison and conditional release terms, are:

4. (1) A sentence [sic] of imprisonment for a term of years shall consist of a prison term and a conditional release term. The conditional release term of any term imposed under section 557.036, R.S.Mo., shall be:

- (a) One-third for terms of nine years or less;

61. That this petitioner was sentenced to the Missouri Department of Corrections, for a sentence of three years, and according to Mo. Rev. Stat 558.011, and for this petitioner to serve one-third of his sentence on conditional release, this petitioner would have had to been released from prison, on October 16, 1992, to serve one-third of this petitioners sentence on conditional release, until this petitioners maximum release date of October 16, 1993.

62. That also according to Mo. Rev. Stat., section 558.11, this petitioners conditional release date of October 16, 1992, could be extended up to this petitioners maximum release date of October 16, 1993, by the board of probation and parole, however, before the board could extend this petitioners conditional release date, under subsection 5, of Mo.Rev. Stat. 558.011, the board must be *petitioned*:

Within ten working days of receipt [sic] of the petition to extend the conditional release date, the board of probation and parole shall convene [sic] a hearing on the petition [sic]. The offender shall be present and may call witnesses in his behalf and cross-examine witnesses appearing against him . . .

63. That this petitioners exhibits J and O will show that under the policies and practices of the Missouri Department of Probation and Parole, that when an offender is brought back as a parole violator, the inmate is not eligible for conditional release date", and, that this policie [sic] of the Missouri Department of Probation and Parole is enforced by the Missouri Department of Corrections, as exhibit O, clearly shows that when an offender is brought back to prison, "C R date is automatically removed". Please see exhibits J, page 11, and exhibit O.

64. That the respondent will surely argue that this petitioners conditional release date of October 16, 1992, was not taken from this petitioner, until after this petitioner had been revoked by the parole board and pursuant with Mo. Rev. Stat. 558.031, subsection 5, which states:

"If a person released from imprisonment on parole or serving a conditional release term violates any of the conditions of his parole or release, he may be treated as a parole violator under the provisions [sic] of section 217.720, RSMo. If the board of probation and parole revokes the parole or conditional release, the paroled person shall serve the remainder of his prison term . . . "

65. That this petitioners exhibits J and O have shown this court, that the policies and practices of the Missouri Department of Probation and Parole, enforced by the Missouri Department of Corrections, is quite different [sic] than what is required in Mo. Rev. Stat. 558.031, subsection 5, as Mo. Rev. Stat. 558.031, subsection 5, calls for an offender to be seen by the parole board and that his release be reviewed, pursuant with section 217.720, R.S.Mo., which requires a hearing in conformity with due process, but exhibits J and O clearly show that an offenders conditional release date is taken from that offender, when the offender is brought back to prison and labeled a parole violator, without any type of a hearing or due process of law. Please see exhibits J and O.

66. That this petitioners P, is an institutional face sheet on this petitioner, and in the upper left hand corner, it shows that this petitioners face sheet was "updated" on September 23, 1992, by the Missouri Department of Corrections, one (1) day *before* this petitioner was seen by the parole board for parole revocation, so the respondents argument that this petitioners conditional release date of October 16, 1992, had not been taken from this petitioner until "*after*" this petitioners parole had been revoked by the parole board, and, pursuant with Mo. Rev. Stat.

558.031, 5, is moot, as this petitioner was not seen by the parole board for parole revocation, until September 24, 1992. Please see upper left hand corner of exhibit P, and compare the date, to this petitioners actual revocation hearing, on exhibit D.

67. That this petitioners exhibit Q, is an institutional face sheet, for an inmate that was released from confinement, and as this court will notice, that this inmates institutional face sheet, includes among [sic] other things, that inmates conditional release date, pursuant with Mo. Rev. Stat. 558.011, 1, 4, (a), and clearly showing that conditional release dates *are* included on institutional face sheets, however, this petitioners institutional face sheet, does not show a conditional release date, at lease one (1) day before this petitioner had seen the parole board for revocation, and this petitioners exhibit R, is another institutional face sheet on this petitioner, which was updated after this petitioner had seen the parole board, and in both face sheets, there is no mention of a conditional release date. Please see exhibits P and R, before and after revocation.

68. That both Mo. Rev. Stats. 558.011 and 558.031 require and mandate, that some form of a hearing is to be conducted, before this petitioners conditional release date, of October 16, 1992, could have been taken from this petitioner, however, this petitioner has submitted to this court, three (3) exhibits, that show under the policies and practices of both the Missouri Department of Probation and Parole, and, the Missouri Department of Corrections, that without a hearing or due process of law, when an offender is "brought back as a parole violator", his conditional release date, is "automatically removed", and for

the two departments to conduct such policied [sic] and parctices [sic], is nothing less then [sic] a direct violation of both Mo. Rev. Stats, 558.011 and 558.031.

69. That this petitioners conditional release date, of October 16, 1992, was taken from this petitioner, in compliance with the unlawful policies and practices of both the Missouri Department of Probation and Parole, and, the Missouri Department of Corrections, "before" this petitioner was seen and his parole revoked, by the parole board, without a hearing or due process of law, and in direct violation of this petitioners rights under the 5th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

70. That under the exhaustion doctrine, the respondent will surely argue that this petitioner has not exhausted "all" available administrative and judicial remedies, that where [sic] available to this petitioner, before this petitioner sought relief in the Federal Court, by way of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, however, this can easily be resolved.

71. That this petitioners exhibits K and L, will show this court, that under the policies and practices of the Missouri Department of Corrections, that this petitioner is not able to address any issues, concerning the Missouri Department of Probation and Parole, in the grievance procedure of the Missouri Department of corrections, and as such, administrative remedies are exhausted. Please see the responses on exhibits K and L.

72. That this petitioner has brought his grounds for relief, as stated in this petitioners petition, and herein, to the Circuit Court of Dekalb County, Maysville, Mo. by

way of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, under case no. CV592-126CC, and, in a one-sided hearing, without this petitioner or counsel for this petitioner being present, or allowing this petitioner to reply or respond to the respondents response to the courts show cause order, the Circuit Court of Dekalb County, denied this petitioners petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

73. That this petitioner then went to the Missouri Court of Appeals, by way of a petition for Writ of Review, Requesting a Writ of Certiorari, case number, 47416, while describing the grounds of relief, as stated in this petitioners petition and herein, because of the one-sided way in which the Circuit Court of Dekalb county, had denied this petitioners [sic] his rights under Missouri Rules of Court, as described in paragraph 72, herein, while denying this petitioners petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, and although the Missouri Court of Appeals had requested from the respondent to respond to this petitioners petition, on the day after the respondent had filed his response to this petitioners petition, the Missouri Appeals Court, denied this petitioners petition, without affording this petitioner with the oppertunity [sic], to file a reply, response, amendment or suplamental [sic] pleding [sic], to the respondents response.

74. That this petitioner then went to the Missouri Supreme Court, case number 75670, by way of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, while describing the ground for relief, in this petitioners petition and herein, but again, this petitioners petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus was denied, without a show cause order being issued, or, even a reason from the court, as to "why" this petitioner [sic]

petition had been denied, however, courts have held that the:

exhaustion requirment [sic] satisfied [sic] when State Supreme Court denied state habeas petition without comment,

see *Lewis v Borg*, 879 F.2d 697 (9th Cir. 1989); see also, *Justices of Boston Municipal Courts v Lydon*, 466 U.S. 294, 302-03 (1984); and further:

"Complete exhaustion of State remedies prior to bringing habeas corpus petition was exhausted by special circumstances, including petitioner's continual good-faith effort to bring his petition befor [sic] proper form and states officials' failure to take any action to rectify petitioners predicament. see, *Chitwood v Down*, 889 F.2d 781 (8th Cir. 1989).

75. That in fact, this petitioner had filed a complaint under U.S.C. § 1983, asserting the grounds as stated herein, and although this petitioner specifcally [sic] stated that he was not seeking relie [sic], as a form of relief, the Honorable William A. Knox, of the central division, asserted that this petitioner must seek relief in the form of a Writ of Habeas Corpus; case number, 92-4554-CV-C-5, and with all being considered, this petitioner has exhausted administrative and judicial remedies, in a good-faith effort.

76. That this court has the jurisdiction [sic] through the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, to treat this petitioners petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus or this Motion and Request for Final Disposition of this Matter, under the Federal Rules of Civil Prodecure, as a Motion For Summary Judgement, a Judge- [sic] on the Merrits [sic], a

Judgement on the Pleadings, and possibly a statement of claim, for the purposes of a complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, or any other applicable civil rule that this court can use to best serve justice and this petitioners interests, and although this petitioner might be released on August 7, 1993, for the piuposw [sic] of a final adjudication [sic] in this matter, courts have held:

custody requirment [sic] satisfied when prisoner released on parole after hebeas [sic] petition filed. see, *Gordon v Duran*, 895 F.2d 610-612 (9th Cir. 1990); see also, *Jones v Cunningham*, 371 U.S. 236,243 (1963); *Kolocotroria v Holcomb*, 925 F.2d 278,279-80 (8th Cir. 1991).

77. That this court granted the respondents second request for an extension of time, up to and including July 7, 1993, however, this petitioner did not recieve [sic] the respondents response, until five (5) days after the deadline date of this courts order, and that was on, July 12, 1993.

78. That the respondents have submitted into evidence, respondents exhibits 9, 10, and 11, that this petitioner has *never seen or had knowlegde [sic] of*, until this date, July 12, 1993.

79. That the respondents exhibits 9, 10, and 11, is a revocation report, that was filed [sic] out and submitted to the parole board, by the institutional parole officer, Peggy McClure, for the purpose of the parole board to review in their final decision to revoke this petitioners parole.

80. That the revocation report, respondents Exhibits 9, 10, and 11, is a Revocation Report, that is based on this

petitioners parole officers initial violation report, petitioners Exhibit C, and considering that the respondents Exhibit 9, 10, and 11, is a Revocation Report, based "solely" on another report, respondents Exhibits 9, 10, and 11, is entirely hearsay evidence that was presented to the parole board, on September 24, 1992, without this petitioners knowledge of such.

81. That under the minimum due process requirements [sic] in *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 489, 92 S.Ct. 2593, 2604, (1992), this petitioner has a right to the "disclosure [sic]" of "evidence against" this petitioner, and, right to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses (unless the hearing officer specifically [sic] finds good cause for not allowing confrontation [sic]), however, respondents Exhibits 9, 10, and 11, was evidence that was submitted to the parole board, at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, but this petitioner was not informed, nor was respondents Exhibits 9, 10, and 11, disclosed to this Petitioner, at this petitioners revocation hearing to this date, July 12, 1993, this petitioner *has not known* of the existence [sic] of respondents Exhibits 9, 10, and 11, and with the parole board reviewing respondents exhibits 9, 10, and 11 prior to revoking this petitioners parole, without disclosing this evidence to this petitioner for rebuttal [sic], this petitioner was denied his minimum due process rights, under *Morrissey*, supra.

82. That on page 2 of respondents Exhibit 10, Peggy McClure had stated that this petitioner had admitted to her, that this petitioner had in fact, used cocaine and advised to her, that this petitioner stated, "so what"; this is pure fabrication [sic], as this petitioner did not admit

to Peggy McClure that he had used any type of a drug, let alone cocaine, and, without this petitioner being allowed to confront and cross-examine Peggy McClure at this petitioners Revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, this petitioner was denied his right to confrontation [sic] and cross examining Peggy McClure, to rebutt [sic] any fabrication [sic] that Peggy McClure had submitted to the parole board, and further, Peggy McClure was at F.R.D.C., on the date of this petitioners parole revocation, but this petitioner was not told by the hearing officer, "why" Peggy McClure was not at this petitioners revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992, and as such, this petitioner was denied him [sic] minimum due process rights, under *Morrissey*, supra.

83. That this petitioner does not want to bring any new grounds up, but with the receipt [sic] of the respondents response to this courts show cause order, this is the first time that this petitioner has had "any" knowledge of respondents Exhibits 9, 10, and 11, and, this petitioner is requesting that respondents exhibits 9, 10, and 11, to be suppressed from the evidence, through the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as being hearsay, fabricated [sic] and admitted at this petitioners parole revocation hearing on September 24, 1992, without this petitioners knowledge and in violation of this petitioners minimum due process rights.

84. That in response to the respondents *Statement as to Merits*, on page (5) of the respondents response, the respondent is ascertaining [sic] that because this petitioner had signed a waiver of his right to a preliminary hearing on the (2) alleged violations of the conditions of this petitioners parole, in petitioners Exhibits A and B,

that by signing this waiver, this petitioner had made an "admission as to two bases for arrest", which had, "certainly constitutes probable cause for a more detailed parole revocation proceeding." Please see and interrprett [sic] respondents response, page 4 and 5.

85. That it is absured [sic] for the respondent to assert that because this petitioner had signed a waiver, that the waiver constitutes an admission of guilt by this petitioner.

86. That for the purposes of a final adjudication [sic] of this matter, if this court grants this petitioner' [sic] petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and this motion, a liberal construction, *see Wallace v Lockhart*, 701 F. 2d 719, 727 (8th Cir.) cert. denied, 464 U.S. 934 (1983), that if this court finds that this petitioner has asserted new grounds for relief, or has presented different theories that would be totally unexcetable [sic] for a pro-se litigant, then this petitioner requests that this court, in the best interest of this petitioner, to dismiss such grounds or theories, but hopefully not to totally disregard them, as this petitioner does not know what he is doing or if it is applicable or not applicable, and further, this petitioner is requesting an immediate evedentiary [sic] hearing, so the issues wont [sic] become moot.

WHEREFORE, this petitioner prays that this court will take this petitioners best interest to hart [sic], when adjudating [sic] the matters of this motion and/or this petitioner's petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, that if appropriate, to order an evndentiary [sic] hearing and/or

to appoint this petitioner with legal counsel, for any possible and/or further proceedings in this matter.

Respectfully Submitted by

/s/ Randy G. Spencer
 Randy G. Spencer #176948
 Western Mo. Corr. Center,
 R.R. 5 Box 1-E, (6-D-150)
 Cameron, MO. 64429

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify, that a copy of this petitioners exhibits, attached hereto, and the foregoing, was mailed, postage pre-paid, this 13th day of July, 1993, to:

Ronald L. Jergeson, Assistant Attorney General, Pen-tower Office Center, 3100 Broadway, Suite 609, Kansas City, MO. 64111.

/s/ Randy G. Spencer
 Randy G. Spencer Pro-se

EXHIBIT A

(LOGO) STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
WARRANT

[] ENTER _____
JUDGE _____
DOCKET NO _____
[] ABSCONDER
[X] NEW OFFENSE
[X] TECHNICAL

TO

NAME

TITLE

OR ANY OTHER PEACE OFFICER OF THE STATE OF
MISSOURI

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF PROBATION/PAROLE/
CONDITIONAL RELEASE/HOUSE ARREST:

NAME SPENCER, Randy G. NUMBER IN176948

VIOLATIONS:

Violation of Parole Condition #1, by allegedly committing the crime of Rape.

Violation of Parole Condition #6, by alleged possession and use of crack cocaine.

COPY

AUTHORITY

UNDER THE AUTHORITY GRANTED THE BOARD OF
PROBATION AND PAROLE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI AND ITS PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICER
BY SECTIONS 217.720 RSMo, 217.722 RSMo AND BY

ORDER OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, YOU ARE HEREBY REQUESTED TO
ARREST THE ABOVE NAMED INDIVIDUAL AND
HOLD HIM/HER SUBJECT TO THE ORDER OF THE
COURT HAVING JURISDICTION IN THIS CASE. THE
STATE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, OR ITS
OFFICER ISSUING THIS WARRANT.

MONTH/DAY/YEAR WARRANT ISSUED July 17, 1992

OFFICER NAME AND CODE (TYPE) Jonathan Tint-
inger 04-07

OFFICE ADDRESS 405 E. 13th St. 5th Fl., Kansas City,
Missouri 64106

SIGNATURE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFI-
CER /s/ Jonathan Tintinger

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

SEX Male RACE White

BIRTH DATE 3-31-56 AGE 36

PLACE OF BIRTH Bloomington, IL.

HEIGHT 5'11" WEIGHT 180 BUILD Stocky

HAIR Blonde EYES Green COMPLEXION Fair

IDENTIFYING MARKS Tattoo on right arm-bowling
ball; Upper right arm Randy on a rose

LAST KNOWN ADDRESS 104 So. Kensington, Kansas
City, Missouri

LAST KNOWN EMPLOYER All Seasons Car Wash, 8320
Wornall, K. C. MO.

S.S. NUMBER 498-62-6752 FBI NUMBER 77585M5

P.D. NUMBER Alert # 0014239

OFFENSE Burglary II; Stealing Over \$150.00

WARRANT TO RETURN:

COUNTY WARRANT SERVED DAY/MONTH/YEAR
WARRANT SERVED

NAME OF ARRESTEE

COUNTY/CITY JAIL WHERE ARRESTEE BEING HELD

DAY/MONTH/YEAR AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPORTA-
TION

SIGNATURE OF SHERIFF/CHIEF OF POLICE BY

(LOGO) STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
REQUEST FOR ILLEGIBLE PRELIMINARY HEARING

INMATE NAME /s/ Spencer, Randy G.
REGISTER NUMBER IN176948
DATE 7-17-92

I have received a copy of the "Right of Illegible Violator
to Preliminary and Revocation Hearing" and fully under-
stand my to a preliminary hearing. I hereby [] REQUEST
[X] WAIVE a preliminary hearing.

SIGNED /s/ Randy Spencer

DATE

WITNESSED BY /s/ Jonathan Tintinger

DATE 7-17-92

NOTICE OF PRELIMINARY HEARING

THIS IS TO INFORM YOU, THAT AT YOUR REQUEST
HEARING WILL BE HELD ►

DATE

TIME LOCATION

THE HEARING OFFICER WILL BE ►

NAME TITLE

The purpose of this hearing is to determine Illegible
probable cause or reasonable grounds exist to refer your
case to the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole or to
the Court illegible jurisdiction. This Preliminary hearing
is NOT a revocation hearing.

The charges brought against you consist of the following
violations of the condition(s) of your parole, probation, or
conditional release:

PROBATION PAROLE OFFICER

Based on information and evidence plac illegible him, the
Hearing Officer will determine if probable cause exists
for your to be referred to the authority having jurisdic-
tion.

ELIGIBLE FOR BOND ►

DATE

PROBATION PAROLE OFFICER/HEARING OFFICE

ADULT INSTITUTIONS
FACE SHEET

REGISTER NO: 176948

COMMITMENT NAME: SPENCER RANDY G

* * PRESENT CONVICTIONS * *

001

CAUSE NO: CR904834 CLASS: C OCN:
MO CODE: 14020990 NCIC: 2299

PG: BURGLARY 2

SENTENCE DATE: 11 08 1990 LENGTH: 003 00 00
SENTENCE COUNTY: JACK RECEIVED: 11 14 1990
JAIL: 0028

SENTENCE START DATE: 10 17 1990
RETURN: 08 25 1992

NON-CREDITED:
MAXIMUM RELEASE: 10 16 1993 MAX: 10 16 1993
DISC TYPE:
CC/CS: REL TO SEQ: SENT STAT: ACTIVE
DISC DATE:

002

CAUSE NO: CR904834 CLASS: C OCN:
MO CODE: 15010990 NCIC: 2399

PG: STEALING OVER \$150.00

SENTENCE DATE: 11 08 1990 LENGTH: 003 00 00
SENTENCE COUNTY: JACK RECEIVED: 11 14 1990
JAIL: 0028

SENTENCE START DATE: 10 17 1990
RETURN: 08 25 1992

NON-CREDITED:
MAXIMUM RELEASE: 10 16 1993 MAX: 10 16 1993
DISC TYPE:
CC/CS: CC REL TO SEQ: 001 SENT STAT: ACTIVE
DISC DATE:

Exhibit

The Board Does not allow another inmate PV 8-25-92
to appear as legal Counsel. - /s/ Bill Rudroff

My name is Randy Spencer #176948 and I am to
appear before the board on 9-24-92 and I would like for
inmate David Grahm (para-legal) here at this institution
to be present and my legal counsel at my hearing.

Please acknowledge [sic] receipt of this. Thank you.

P.S. Do you know if I have been charged with a crime?

Sincerely,

/s/ Randy Spencer

MAIL RECEIVED
SEP 21 1992

INST. PAROLE OFFICE
FRDC
STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INFORMAL RESOLUTION REQUEST

Exhibit K

Inmate Name
RANDY SPENCER

Log Number 12-01-92-01-08
Date 11-25-92
Register Number 176948
Housing Unit 80-2471

COMPLAINT: STATE YOUR PROBLEM BRIEFLY.

I seen the parole board for revocation over (60) days ago and I havn't [sic] received an answer, yet my revocation handbook, page #10 says "the parole board will supply the alleged violator with a written notice with (10) working days setting out their decision. This notice will be sent within (10) working days from the time the decision was made."

I have a right to an answer, regarding the decision of my revocation hearing! I also have been very patient in waiting for a response! However, the board and/or its staff are violating their own rules and policies, in that I was not given an answer, within the (20) day time limit, as prescribed in my booklet.

Mr. Baker, the institutional parole officer, asked me to wait (60) sixty days that is why Ive [sic] waited so long! But I'm tired of waiting, I deserve an answer. I have a right to an answer.

ACTION REQUESTED: STATE REMEDIES YOU ARE SEEKING.

I want a rush effort put into this and I'd like my answer, by the parole board, as to this decision and the evidence or facts relied on.

STAFF USE ONLY

Your complaint is regarding Probation and Parole. This is a non-grievable issue. You are advised to read and follow IS8-2.1.

RECOMMENDATIONS/RESPONSE

IRR is denied.

Investigators Signature
/s/ Jean Ann Johnson

Date
12/10/92

Reviewer Signature
/s/ not legible

Date
12-14-92

Inmate Signature
/s/ Randy Spencer

Date
12-15-92

Exhibit III

**STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AND HUMAN RESOURCES
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE**

INMATE COPY

Date: 01/22/93

SPENCER, Randy
176948
WMCC

I. RELATING TO RELEASE CONSIDERATION

- ☐ 1. You have been scheduled for a parole hearing
- ☐ 2. You have been given parole consideration in a parole hearing

- 3. You have been scheduled for release from confinement. Actual release depends upon continued record of good conduct and an acceptable release plan. The release decision is:

___ Guideline ___ Below Guideline ___ Above Guideline

The reasons for the action taken are:

II. RELATING TO PAROLE/CONDITIONAL
RELEASE VIOLATION

Following your violation hearing on 09/24/92, or your waiver of violation hearing, signed by you on / / .

- XXX 1. You have been revoked. Your copy of the Order of revocation is attached.
- XXX 2. A total of ___ days will not be counted as time served on your sentence, in accordance with Board decision pursuant to state law. Your New Maximum Release date will be .

You have been scheduled for release from confinement on your Maximum Release date of 10/16/1993.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY SPENCER,	)	Case No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
Petitioner,)	
vs.	)	(Filed
	)	Jul. 15, 1993)
MIKE KEMNA,)	
Respondent.)	

ORDER

It is ORDERED that:

- (1) petitioner file a reply to respondent's answer, filed July 7, 1993, within thirty (30) days from the date of this Order;
- (2) petitioner's failure to do so will result in the dismissal of this case without further notice; and
- (3) the Clerk of the Court send petitioner a copy of this Order by regular and certified mail, return receipt requested.

/s/ Elmo B. Hunter
ELMO B. HUNTER
SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE

Kansas City, Missouri,

Dated: 7-15-93.

NOTICE!!! NOTICE!!! NOTICE!!! NOTICE!!! NOTICE!!!

To the Office of the Clerk,
United States District Court
Western District of Missouri
Writ Division,
811 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri

RE: RANDY G. SPENCER vs. MIKE KEMNA,
Case No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P

That the Court issued an Order, date July 15, 1993 where this petitioner was granted and given (30) days to respond to the respondents answer to the Courts Show Cause Order.

This petitioner *is urgently* requesting that your office inform [sic] the Court that this petitioner has already filed his response and that if the Court waits until the (30) day time limit is up, then this petitioner will be denied his rights through a Writ of Habeas Corpus, as by the time the (30) day time limit of this Courts Order of July 15, 1993 is up, this petitioner will be released and out of prison, therefore, it is absolutly [sic] imparative [sic] that the Court be imformed [sic] of this change in this petitioners situation and that he has already filed a response to the respondents answer to the Courts Show Cause Order.

Your time and cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

/s/ Randy G. Spencer
RANDY G. SPENCER/
#176948

WESTERN MO. CORR. CTR.
R.R. 5 BOX 1-E
CAMERON, MISSOURI
64429

July 22nd, 1993

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY G. SPENCER,	)	Case No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
Petitioner,)	
	)	(Filed
vs.	)	Jul. 26, 1993)
)	
MIKE KEMNA,)	
Respondent.)	

PETITIONERS SUPPLEMENTAL [sic] RESPONSE TO
THIS PETITIONERS MOTION AND REQUEST FOR
FINAL DISPOSITION OF THIS MATTER

Comes now, the petitioner, Randy G. Spencer, pro-se, and in response to this Courts Order of July 15, 1993, this petitioner will state as follows:

1. That on July 15, 1993 this Court gave this petitioner (30) days in which to respond to the respondents answer.
2. That this (30) day time limit is unnecessary, as this petitioner has already filed his response to the respondents answer, by certified mail, exhibit A, with a copy being mailed to this court, on July 13, 1993.
3. That this petitioner would like to supplement his already filed response to the respondents answer, by stating that the respondent, in his answer, page number 8, has admitted that there where no live (adverse) witnesses at this petitioners parole revocation hearing, on September 24, 1992.

THEREFORE, this petitioner prays that this Honorable Court will supplant [sic] this pleading into this

petitioners already filed response to the respondents answer to this Courts Show Cause Order and that this Honorable Court will protect this petitioners rights and the eyes of justice, by adjudating [sic] this matter as quickly as possible, thereby adjudating [sic] a final disposition of this matter.

/s/ Randy G. Spencer

Office of the Clerk
August 13, 1993

Re: Randy G. Spencer v. Mike Kemna
Case No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P

This is to inform you that I have had a *change of address*. My new mailing address is:

Randy G. Spencer
c/o Robert & Linda Smothers
Lot A-15
Terra Linda Trailor [sic] Park
Warrensburg, Mo. 64093

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby Certify that a copy of the foregoing was mailed, postage prepaid, this 13th day of Aug. 1993, to:

Ronald L. Jergeson, Asst. Attorney Gen. Pentower
Office Center, 3100 Broadway, Suite 609, Kansas City, MO.

/s/ Randy G. Spencer
Randy G. Spencer/Pro-se

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY SPENCER,	)	Case No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
Petitioner,)	
vs.	)	(Filed
	)	Feb. 3, 1994)
MIKE KEMNA,)	
Respondent.)	
)	

ORDER

It is **ORDERED** that petitioner's motion for final disposition (Doc. No. 15) is noted. The resolution of this case will not be delayed beyond the requirements of this Court's docket. See *United States v. Samples*, 897 F.2d 193, 195 (5th Cir. 1990).

/s/ Elmo B. Hunter
ELMO B. HUNTER
SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE

Kansas City, Missouri,

Dated: 2-3-94.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY SPENCER,	)	Case No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
Petitioner,)	
vs.	)	(Filed
	)	Oct. 5, 1995)
MIKE KEMNA,)	
Respondent.)	

ORDER DENYING PETITIONER'S MOTIONS
FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED ON APPEAL IN
FORMA PAUPERIS AND FOR A CERTIFICATE
OF PROBABLE CAUSE

On August 23, 1995, the court dismissed this habeas corpus case because petitioner is no longer in custody pursuant to the challenged convictions. On September 5, 1995, petitioner filed a notice of appeal and motions for leave to proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* and for a certificate of probable cause.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), "[a]n appeal may not be taken in forma pauperis if the trial court certifies in writing that it is not taken in good faith." If the issues sought to be presented are plainly frivolous, the appeal is not taken in good faith. *Blackmun, In Forma Pauperis Appeals*, 43 F.R.D. 343 (1967).

Furthermore, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2253, "[a]n appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding [unless the judge] issues a certificate of probable cause." A certificate of probable cause will be issued only when substantial

questions of law deserving of appellate review are presented. See, e.g., *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880 (1983); *Clements v. Wainwright*, 648 F.2d 979 (5th Cir. 1981); *Alexander v. Harris*, 595 F.2d 87 (2d Cir. 1979).

Because this case presents issues which are not deserving of appellate review, it is ORDERED that petitioner's motions for leave to proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* and for a certificate of probable cause are denied.

/s/ Elmo B. Hunter
ELMO B. HUNTER
SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE

Kansas City, Missouri,

Dated: 10-5-'95.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

RANDY SPENCER,	)	Case No. 93-0299-CV-W-3-P
)	
Petitioner,	)	(Filed
	)	Aug. 23, 1995)
vs.)	
)	
MIKE KEMNA,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

ORDER DISMISSING CASE

Petitioner brought this case under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 to challenge the revocation of his parole from concurrent sentences for burglary and stealing. The record shows that petitioner was released from incarceration approximately four months after filing this case, and that he completed service of his maximum term approximately two months later. *See* Doc. No. 13, p. 1, n.1 (State's response). Because the sentences at issue here have expired, petitioner is no longer "in custody" within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a), and his claim for habeas corpus relief is moot.

Accordingly, it is ORDERED that this case is dismissed for the reason stated herein.

/s/ Elmo B. Hunter
ELMO B. HUNTER
SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE

Kansas City, Missouri,

Dated: AUG 23, 1995

United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

No. 95-3629

Randy G. Spencer,	*
	*
Appellant,	*
	*
v.	*
Mike Kemna;	*
Missouri Attorney General,	*
Appellees.	*

Appeal from the
United States District
Court for the Western
District of Missouri.

Submitted: May 17, 1996

Filed: August 2, 1996

Before BOWMAN, HEANEY, and WOLLMAN, Circuit
Judges.

WOLLMAN, Circuit Judge.

Randy G. Spencer appeals the district court's¹ dismissal of his 28 U.S.C. § 2254 petition as moot. We affirm.

¹ The Honorable Elmo B. Hunter, United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri.

I.

Spencer was convicted in Missouri state court of felony stealing and burglary and was sentenced to concurrent terms of three years' imprisonment. He began serving his sentences on October 17, 1990, and was paroled on April 16, 1992. Spencer's parole was revoked on September 24, 1992, following a revocation hearing before the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole. The Board revoked Spencer's parole based on a violation report alleging that he had committed rape, used cocaine, and used a dangerous weapon.

Spencer filed this section 2254 petition on April 1, 1993, against Mike Kemna, Superintendent of the Western Missouri Correctional Center, and the Attorney General of Missouri (the State). The petition alleged that: (1) Spencer was denied the right to a preliminary hearing on his parole violations; (2) his conditional release date of October 16, 1992, was suspended without a hearing; (3) his parole revocation hearing violated his due process rights, in that he was denied counsel, he was not allowed to confront adverse witnesses, and the sole evidence against him was the violation report; and (4) he had to wait four months to receive a statement of the reasons why his parole was revoked.

The district court ordered the State to show cause by June 3, 1993, why Spencer's habeas relief should not be granted. The State requested and received two extensions of time until July 7 to file a response. Spencer objected to both motions for extensions of time, stating that the requests for extensions were designed to vex, harass, and infringe upon his substantive rights. The State filed a

response to the show cause order on July 7, arguing that Spencer's claims were procedurally barred, or, alternatively, that the claims should be dismissed on their merits.

On July 14, Spencer filed a motion for final disposition of the matter, arguing that because he could be released as early as August 7, he would suffer irreparable harm if his petition was not decided before that date, in that his petition would become moot and he would have no other way to vindicate his rights. Spencer alleged that the State's motive in requesting extensions was to cause his petition to become moot. He also argued the merits of his petition.

Spencer was released on parole on August 7, 1993, and was discharged from parole upon completion of his sentences on October 16. On February 3, 1994, the district court noted Spencer's motion for final disposition and stated that "[t]he resolution of this case will not be delayed beyond the requirements of this Court's docket." On August 23, 1995, the district court dismissed the petition for habeas relief as moot because the sentences had expired.

Spencer argues on appeal that the district court erred in denying his petition as moot because the court's own delays caused the petition to become moot, he will suffer adverse future consequences due to the denial of the petition, and it is in the public interest to address the merits of his petition. Spencer notes that he is currently incarcerated on unrelated charges and that his prior parole revocation will affect his future chances of obtaining parole.

II.

An attack on a criminal conviction is not rendered moot by the fact that the underlying sentence has expired if substantial penalties remain after the satisfaction of the sentence. *Carafas v. LaVallee*, 391 U.S. 234, 237 (1968). Such penalties include the right to engage in certain businesses, to hold certain offices, to vote in state elections, or to serve as a juror. *Id.* The court will, in fact, presume that collateral consequences stem from a criminal conviction even after release. See *Sibron v. New York*, 392 U.S. 40, 57 (1968); *Leonard v. Nix*, 55 F.3d 370, 373 (8th Cir. 1995). The Supreme Court has held, however, that no similar penalties result from a finding that an individual has violated parole. *Lane v. Williams*, 455 U.S. 624, 632 (1982).

In *Lane*, two defendants pleaded guilty to state court prosecutions without being informed that their negotiated sentences included a mandatory parole term. Both were released on parole and reincarcerated for parole violations, and both filed habeas corpus petitions requesting their release. Both had completed their parole terms by the time the court of appeals entered an order declaring the mandatory parole terms void. *Id.* at 265-30. The Supreme Court determined that the petitions were moot because the petitioners attacked only their sentences, which had expired; they did not attack, either on substantive or procedural grounds, the finding that they violated the terms of their parole. *Id.* at 631, 633.

The Court went on to find that, unlike a criminal conviction, no civil disabilities result from a parole violation finding. The Court stated that "[a]t most, certain nonstatutory consequences may occur." *Id.* at 632. The

Court found that the collateral consequence arising from the possible effect of the parole revocation on future parole decisions was "insufficient to bring this case within the doctrine of *Carafas*." *Id.* at 632 n.13. Relying on the relevant Illinois law, the Court noted that the existence of a prior parole violation did not render an individual ineligible for parole, but was simply one factor among many considered by the parole board. *Id.* at 633 n.13.

We have dismissed a habeas corpus appeal challenging a parole revocation for lack of jurisdiction as moot when the movant was again paroled before the case was orally argued. *Watts v. Petrovsky*, 757 F.2d 964, 965-66 (8th Cir. 1985) (per curiam). We considered as too speculative to overcome mootness the argument that the movant's parole could once again be revoked and the prior parole revocation report used against him. *Id.* at 966.

Spencer first attempts to distinguish *Lane* on the ground that, unlike the petitioners in that case, he attacked not only his sentence, but also the underlying basis of his parole violations. This distinction has been used by courts of appeals in other circuits to overcome mootness in the parole revocation context. See *United States v. Parker*, 952 F.2d 31, 33 (2d Cir. 1991); *Robbins v. Christianson*, 904 F.2d 492, 495-96 (9th Cir. 1990). It must be recognized, however, that the Court in *Lane* went on to hold that the possible collateral consequences in future parole hearings stemming from a finding of parole violation are insufficient to overcome mootness. *Lane*, 455 U.S. at 632-33 & n.13. This part of the Court's holding Spencer cannot overcome.

Spencer attempts to further distinguish *Lane* on the ground that it relies on Illinois, rather than Missouri, law. We find this purported distinction unpersuasive. The Illinois regulations relied upon in *Lane* explicitly provided that the parole board should consider an individual's prior parole violations as a factor in determining whether parole should be granted. *Lane*, 455 U.S. at 639 (Marshall, J., dissenting). Under Missouri statutes and regulations, the Board does not explicitly rely on a prior parole violation even as one factor in its decision regarding whether to grant parole.² *Lane*'s holding, therefore, is even more applicable to a case arising under Missouri law.

² The Missouri statute concerning parole provides, in relevant part:

When in its opinion there is reasonable probability that an offender of a correctional center can be released without detriment to the community or to himself, the board may in its discretion release or parole such person except as otherwise prohibited by law.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 217.690.1 (1994).

In addition, the statute provides that "[t]he Board shall adopt rules . . . with respect to the eligibility of offenders for parole." Mo. Rev. Stat. § 217.690.3 (1994).

Pursuant to this section, the board has adopted regulations stating that the reasons for its decisions to deny parole include:

1. Release at this time would depreciate the seriousness of the offense committed or promote disrespect for the law;
2. There does not appear to be a reasonable probability at this time that the inmate would live and remain at liberty without violating the law;
3. The inmate has not substantially observed the rules of the institution in which confined; and

Spencer finally attempts to distinguish his case from both *Lane* and *Watts* on the ground that the collateral consequences of his parole revocation are not speculative as to him, in that he is once again incarcerated and is facing new parole hearings. Although Spencer's possible collateral consequences are not as speculative as those in *Watts*, 757 F.2d at 966, we conclude that they remain too speculative to overcome a finding of mootness. Given the Board's wide discretion in releasing a prisoner on parole, we cannot say that the Board will rely on Spencer's previous parole violation in making its decision. Moreover, Spencer placed himself in his present position, in which collateral consequences stemming from his parole revocation become more likely. As noted of the petitioners in *Lane*, Spencer was "able – and indeed required by law – to prevent such a possibility from occurring." *Lane*, 455 U.S. at 633 n.13.

III.

Spencer argues that his action should not be dismissed as moot because the important public interest in due process in parole revocation proceedings excepts his case from the mootness doctrine. He argues that because of the important public interest, he need not show that he will be personally affected by the outcome.

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4. Release at this time is not in the best interest of society.

Mo. Code Regs. tit. 14, § 80-2.010(9)(A) (1992).

The regulations explicitly state that a parole violator "can be considered for parole at a later time." Mo. Code Regs. tit. 14, § 80-4.030(4) (1992).

To be excepted from the mootness doctrine, the matter must be " 'capable of repetition, yet evading review,' " and there must be " 'a reasonable expectation that the complaining party would be subjected to the same action again.' " *Lane*, 455 U.S. at 633-34 (quoted citations omitted); see also *DeFunis v. Odegaard*, 416 U.S. 312, 316 (1974) (per curiam) (although state law may save case from mootness based on public interest, federal courts require litigants' rights be affected). Spencer must show a "reasonable likelihood" that he will be affected by the Board's allegedly unconstitutional parole revocation procedures in the future. See *Honig v. Doe*, 484 U.S. 305, 318 (1988). "[A] mere physical or theoretical possibility" is insufficient to satisfy the test. *Murphy v. Hunt*, 455 U.S. 478, 482 (1982).

We do not find a reasonable likelihood that Spencer will again be affected by the Board's parole revocation procedures. Assuming that Spencer is paroled from his present incarceration, we will not assume that he will violate his parole terms in order to again undergo revocation proceedings. See *Honig*, 484 U.S. at 320 (generally unwilling to assume party will repeat misconduct).

The order of dismissal is affirmed.

HEANEY, Circuit Judge, concurring.

I concur in the result reached by the majority only because I agree we are bound by the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Lane v. Williams*, 455 U.S. 624 (1982). Were I writing on a clean slate, I would reverse the district court because it seems clear that Spencer may suffer collateral consequences as a result of the revocation of his parole.

It is unfortunate that the decision on whether the revocation hearing comported with due process was delayed for so long that the matter became moot by Spencer's release from prison. If nothing else, this case highlights the necessity of making prompt decisions in revocation cases.

A true copy.

Attest:

CLERK, U. S. COURT OF APPEALS, EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

No. 95-3629WMKC

Randy G. Spencer,	*
Appellant,	*
vs.	* Order Denying Petition for
Mike Kemna; Missouri	* Rehearing and Suggestion
Attorney General,	* for Rehearing En Banc
Appellees.	*

The suggestion for rehearing en banc is denied. The petition for rehearing by the panel is also denied.

September 19, 1996

Order Entered at the Direction of the Court:

/s/ Michael E. Gans
Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 96-7171

Randy G. Spencer,
Petitioner

v.

Mike Kemna, Superintendent, Western Missouri
Correctional Center

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

ON CONSIDERATION of the motion for leave to proceed herein in forma pauperis and of the petition for writ of certiorari, it is ordered by this Court that the motion to proceed in forma pauperis be, and the same is hereby, granted; and that the petition for writ of certiorari be, and the same is hereby, granted.

April 14, 1997
